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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Treasury Speeds Big Pay Day

King George Hears Heckler

Spain Has Far Election Swing

France Faces Future of Franc

Russia Hails Friend America

Austria Honors Prince Otto

THE U. S. Treasury works hard at check-signing to meet the Federal Government's record pay roll. By the end of the current week probably more than 1,000,000 men will have been taken off public relief rolls and given employment on federal projects under the newest emergency provision, which looks to the eventual absorption of 4,000,000 men. Every man at work by Thursday will receive a pay check Saturday morning. That afternoon he will have an opportunity to spend it. Airplanes and trains speed with the great bundles of checks—Saturday looks like a red-letter day, for merchants as well as lately idle men.

¶ King George, opening the British Parliament in regal splendor, is shouted at by a Labor member of the Commons. "What about abolition of the means test and unemployment cuts?" cries McGovern of Glasgow. The King, who ignores the interruption, upholds the League and other agencies of international cooperation. He says the year has seen a steady growth of confidence—And confidence lies at the root of any lasting improvement.

¶ Spain anticipates having to hold a new election, few candidates getting 40 per cent of the votes. Yet the Roman Catholic Church Party and other conservative parties win victories of unparalleled proportions. The woman vote was used by the clerics, as those who opposed anticipated, to elect the church tickets. Founders of the republic are neglected. President Zamora's party has but two seats; former Premier Azana is defeated. The women defeat all women for office—Can the Roman Catholic Church, forcibly separated from the state, come back to temporal power?

¶ France ponders the question, not of whether it can save the franc, but of whether saving it is wise. As the Sarraut Government totters and budget balancing is far off, it is known that a budget balanced would probably make the franc secure. On the other hand, if the franc does fall balancing the budget will become easily possible. Thus, shall France stick to the gold standard or not? The franc on a gold pedestal is highly ornamental—But France's economic life is not being lifted.

¶ American fliers add new chapters to their fame. Lieut.-Com. T. G. W. Settle and Maj. Charles L. Fordney make the first penetration to the stratosphere from the United States, reaching 59,000 feet on a balloon trip. The Russian height record is not equaled, but important observations are made. Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh hop from Lisbon, Portugal, about 1000 miles to Horta in the Azores. Bermuda and New York now beckon. "Lindy" had said they wouldn't do it—But thoughtful Mrs. Lindbergh had not publicly said her say.

¶ London believes the direct conversations between France and Germany which Britain has been urging will soon begin. Sir John Simon, returning from Geneva to confer with Prime Minister MacDonald, anticipates disarmament adjournment to January. The proposed immediate arms conference between four, five or seven powers at London, Rome or San Remo does not appeal to British statesmen. They believe such parleys can serve no purpose until France and Germany iron out their differences—Until chief disagreers agree, eager approvers must simply hold their horses.

¶ President Michael Kalinin broadcasts to the people of the United States a "hearty greeting" from the people of Soviet Russia. He says "tremendous creative work" has transformed Russia from a backward agrarian state to an advanced industrial nation. The American State Department approves Alexander A. Troyanovsky as Russian Ambassador. Maxim Litvinoff and officials work on the huge claims and counter-claims—That the world is pleased with its recognition of Russia doubly pleases Washington.

¶ Austria and Hungary see monarchists observe the coming of age of the Arch Duke Otto, formerly the Crown Prince. In Vienna the Legitimists are permitted to hold open meetings and advocate return of the Hapsburg dynasty, but throughout Hungary Regent Admiral and Premier Julius Gömbös rigidly forbid such meetings in public and the interested persons gather in secret. Former Queen Zita, backing her son from Rome, demands return of the Hapsburgs estates. Aristocrats are still loyal—But the common people, seeing how far dictators go, call kings out of date.

Peace Cause Supported By King George

Parliament Opened With Historic Pageantry and Regal Pomp

Party Feeling High

'National' Cabinet Shaken by Demands of Labor and Indian Policy

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 21—Pomp and circumstance, ermine, gold, scarlet and diamonds, trumpets, parades and ceremonial salutes at the opening by the King, Queen and the Prince of Wales of the new session of Parliament here today, marked the entry of the MacDonald Government upon the most strenuous of its labors.

The speech read by King George in the House of Lords set that highly controversial measure, the unemployment insurance bill, in the forefront of immediate legislation. This has been selected by the Labor opposition as its main object of attack.

Feeling, indeed, runs so high that Mr. John McGovern, extreme Left Wing Labor member, broke all precedent by interrupting the ceremonial in the House at the moment the King finished speaking by shouting from beneath the gallery, "How about the abolition of the means test and unemployment cuts?"

Resent "Means Test"

These are points in the unemployment bill to which Labor especially objects. The "means test" is a provision whereby government relief for unemployed persons who are not covered by state insurance is made dependent upon the extent of the applicant's own resources. The cuts referred to are those made in the proposed amount of such relief.

The King's reference to the measure in this session for giving a new constitution to India is being taken up from another quarter as a number of Right Wing Conservatives, headed by Mr. Winston Churchill,

(Continued on Page 4, Column 1)

President Is Silent About Report Ford Will Pay Him Visit

WARM SPRINGS, Ga., Nov. 21 (AP)—President Roosevelt went ahead with his vacation stay today silent about the talk coming in from the outside about an impending visit with Mr. Henry Ford.

His secretary, Mr. Stephen T. Early, said that no arrangements had been made for a visit here by Mr. Ford, who has refused to sign the NRA code for the automotive industry, but he added that the manufacturer would be received if he came and also there would be no surprise if such a event came about.

Brig.-Gen. Hugh. S. Johnson, industrial administrator, is going to be here this week and this gives strength to the rumors.

Meanwhile Mr. Roosevelt is enjoying a complete relaxation from the cares of office. He is swimming in the pool here under a bright sun and warm weather and visting the friends he knew here in other days.

To all appearances he is satisfied with the progress of the national recovery campaign as it stands today. He is keeping in contact by telephone. Before leaving Washington he had a last-minute checkup on affairs.

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Things Present

The second section of the Anniversary Week rotogravure supplement is issued with today's Monitor. The reader's attention is especially invited to a discussion of "Newspapers of Tomorrow."

Some straight talk on the subject of depreciating the dollar will be found in the first editorial.

Our readers who have gardens will find an idea or two in "Hospitable Gardens" on the Home Building and Gardening page.

Have you wondered about journalism as a career? Read "A Position on a Newspaper," by H. F. Harrington, director of the Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University, on the Progress in Education page.

The articles on the Home Forum page are all old favorites whose republication has often been urged.

Progress in the air is summarized in a "Worth Knowing" sketch on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Judge Smith has written an article which is crammed with statistical information regarding the 50 years' progress of The Christian Science Publishing Society. The article quotes from three hitherto unpublished letters by Mrs. Eddy. Look for it in the rotogravure supplement tomorrow.

We have seen some remarkable typewriter drawings; but the one of the new building of the Publishing Society, turned out after 70 hours' work by a young Detroiter, is by far the most amazing of them all. It will occupy the upper part of tomorrow's Daily Feature page.

Wednesday brings the Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page, Mr. Abbot's "Watching the World Go By," Come Play, and Mr. Scroggins.

Thanksgiving Proclamation

By the President of the United States of America

"I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, do set aside and appoint Thursday, the thirtieth day of November, 1933, to be a day of thanksgiving for all our people. May we on that day in our churches and in our homes give humble thanks for the blessings bestowed upon us during the year past by Almighty God. May we recall the courage of those who settled a wilderness, the vision of those who founded the nation, the steadfastness of those who in every succeeding generation have fought to keep pure the ideal of equality of opportunity and hold clear the goal of mutual help in time of prosperity as in time of adversity.

"May we ask guidance in more surely learning the ancient truth that greed and selfishness and striving for undue riches can never bring lasting happiness or good to the individual or to his neighbors.

"May we be grateful for the passing of dark days; for the new spirit of dependence on one another; for the closer unity of all parts of our wide land; for the greater friendship between employers and those who toil; for a clearer knowledge by all nations that we seek no conquests and ask only honorable engagements by all peoples to respect the lands and rights of their neighbors; for the brighter day to which we can win through by seeking the help of God in a more unselfish striving for the common bettering of mankind.

"In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed."

(Signed)

Franklin D. Roosevelt

British Control Of Newfoundland Affairs Proposed

Legislature Ready to Act on Plan for Temporary Commission Rule

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 21—Summoned to consider the report of the Royal Commission, the Legislature will meet Monday to decide the momentous question of whether to accept the proposed temporary suspension of responsible government. It is proposed to establish in its place a government by a commission of six under the presidency of the Governor. The commission would consist of three United Kingdom appointees and three drawn from Newfoundland.

Great Britain would assume the responsibility for the country's finances and the commission rule would continue until Newfoundland again becomes self-supporting. The commissioners would assume control of the departments, which apparently means an end to ministerial offices and to consequences. The legislative attitude is eagerly awaited.

The Executive Council at its meeting today merely discussed the broad outlines of the momentous report. Premier Alderdice afterward said the financial terms are particularly generous.

Since last Feb. 17, when conditions in Newfoundland were considered sufficiently critical to justify the appointment of a royal commission to investigate its affairs, and during the period in which the inquiry has been proceeding, there have not been lacking indications that, industrially, the buoyancy of the country has not been impaired, and that, with its financial burden lightened and with its efforts applied diligently to increase an improved development of its resources, the Dominion will survive the economic blizzard and prove itself capable of managing its own affairs.

Newfoundland had previously encountered two successive unprofitable fishery seasons and had recovered from the effect. Three such years following, together with demoralized conditions in the countries in which the fish was sold, was a knock-out blow, and the situation was made all the more acute owing to the fact that economic conditions abroad resulted in curtailments in its newsprint and iron mining industries. The earning capacity of the people reduced to its lowest ebb, the shrinkage in revenue returns—mainly derived from customs duties on imports—was inevitable, and the consequence was that it was out of the question for a population of approximately 270,000 mainly composed of the fishing class to meet out of current revenue an amount nearing $5,000,000, representing the interest on its public debt.

The easing of that burden is the matter of first importance in order to expedite business and industrial recovery. It has been suggested that in part, approximately to the amount of $1,000,000, the debt interest might be reduced by the conversion of bond issues on which interest in excess of 4 per cent is paid. The main consideration, however, should be to stimulate the earning power of the population, thereby automatically producing sufficient revenue to meet the debt service as well as the domestic demands made upon it. The returns of the producing classes, increased, the effect would be to restore the wages and salaries in various trades, in business, in the Civil Service, and in the professions, all of which have been drastically reduced and which have further curtailed the Treasury receipts.

Lindberghs Reach Azores After Flight From Lisbon

HORTA, Azores, Nov. 21 (AP)—Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh, flying their big sea-monoplane covered more than 900 miles from Lisbon to land safely here at 4:20 p. m. (Greenwich meridian time—11:20 a. m. eastern standard time) today.

Witnesses Recite Amazing Story Of Chelsea Election

Declare Prospective Voters Driven Off at Gun Point and Others Bought

An amazing story of "ruketeering" at the polls in the recent Chelsea mayoralty election, including allegations that a ballot box was "stuffed" and that persons were driven away from voting places at the point of guns, was told in an equity session of the Suffolk Superior Court today. The court is hearing an election petition brought against Mayor Lawrence F. Quigley of Chelsea by a defeated candidate, Mr. William H. Melley, and several other citizens of the city.

Mr. Melley, member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, seeks to have the election of Mr. Quigley declared void on the grounds that a corrupt practice has been committed by the successful candidate.

On the stand today, Mr. Melley testified that he had seen Mayor Quigley passing money to voters as they neared the polls. He also testified that strange men in cars bearing Quigley stickers were seen driving persons wishing to vote away from he polls and preceding to the Everett, Revere and Boston lines in an effort to keep them out of the city.

Evidence was presented showing that persons voted in the election that were not residents of Chelsea. Scores of witnesses were sworn in to testify to the alleged irregularity and unlawful practices at the polls on election day. When the evidence on both sides has been presented the Judge hearing the petition will rule upon whether or not it shall be heard and determined by three justices of the superior court assigned by the chief justice.

According to Chapter 55, Section 37 of the general laws, these justices have the power "to declare void the election of the defendant to the office in question and ousting and excluding him from such office and declaring the office vacant," after the forthcoming term of office becomes effective Jan. 1, 1934.

Billboards On Trial Before High Tribunal

Massachusetts Supreme Court Takes Up Issue of State Control

Briefs Are Delivered

Question of Scenic Beauty and Safety Versus 'Liberty' of Advertisers

The roadside billboard is on trial in Massachusetts.

Does its economic value—the billboard industry employs more than 32,000 persons in the State and has "plants" valued in excess of $4,500,000—outweigh the economic value of the scenic beauties which it mars or hides?

This whole great question of strict state regulation of outdoor advertising signs is being presented before the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court in Boston this week.

The decision of the five justices hearing the issue undoubtedly will be of national interest, and, if it upholds the Massachusetts Department of Public Works, respondents in the case, it may pave the way for a United States virtually free from unsightly advertising boards along its main highways.

Complainants in Case

Complainants in the case are the General Outdoor Advertising Company Inc., et al. They are seeking to prove that certain rules and regulations adopted by the division of highways of the State in 1924 calling "for the proper control and restriction of billboard and other advertising devices on public ways or in private property within public view of any highway, public park or reservation," are "void, unconstitutional, and of no effect."

A single justice of the Supreme Judicial Court granted a temporary injunction to the plaintiffs some years ago restraining any action by the State until the Supreme Court had ruled on the constitutionality of the rules.

Attorney-General Joseph A. Warner and a corps of assistants headed by Mr. James S. Eastham, have spent several months on the preparation of the State's case.

In court today, Mr. Eastham presented his brief declaring that there is nothing in the text or origin of the

(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)

Truce Halts Strike On Wisconsin Farms To Revise Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 21—Wisconsin's farm strike was ended, temporarily at least, when leaders of the Farm Holiday Association and the Wisconsin Cooperative Milk Pool called a truce because, as they explained, "We had reached the point where we were penalizing our own loyal members."

Meeting in joint session, the board of directors of the two organizations resolved to suspend withholding farm products pending formation of a program for further action by the national board of directors of the Holiday Association in cooperation with the Milk Pool.

"We reaffirm our previous stand and maintain our demands for economic justice," the resolution added.

To have continued the strike, according to Mr. Walter Singler, leader of the Milk Pool, would have been impracticable. "A group of loyal members in both organizations," he explained, "failed to get the cooperation they should have had to conduct the strike successfully."

Thousands of Wisconsin farmers had expressed open opposition to the strike.

Red Tape Cut to Give Jobs To 50,000 in State This Week

Each of approximately 8000 men in Massachusetts will today discover his own New Deal in the form of a job under the new Civil Works Program.

This number represents perhaps the first real step in the disintegration of that un-American army of welfare recipients and a major step in the rehabilitation of Main Street with independent and self-respecting workers.

About 3500 actually go on jobs this morning, with 20,000 expected to find work tomorrow. The ambitious estimate of 50,000 on wages instead of doles is set for the end of the week, which would mean that probably half the families on relief would have gained a real breadwinner.

Total projects valued at $1,028,843 have already been approved by the State Civil Works Board, which has dedicated itself to unremitting activity until the full amount of the $12,500,000 alloted to Massachusetts is distributed to the cities and towns.

Mr. Joseph W. Bartlett, chairman of the board late last night sent a requisition to Washington for $1,600,000 with which to meet pay rolls this week.

The sudden veering in the method of attack on the slump testifies to the fluidity of the whole recovery program. The public works program proved too slow to get men onto the jobs, so the cumbersome machinery was temporarily retired in favor of the present swift, red-tape-cutting set-up with responsibility centralized in two bodies—the local civic works administrators and the state civil works board.

One of the first cities under the wire with its projects was Lowell, which this morning had 400 men report for work on enterprises to cost about $80,000. Mayor Charles H. Slowey declared he hoped to employ 800 men on a double shift.

A schedule of projects for Boston was released last night and revealed that this city plans employment of 6000 men and some women by the end of the week. Boston's quota is placed at $2,533,000. The quota for each community is estimated at 75 per cent of population and 25 per cent on welfare burden. This basis has proved flexible in use, however, for Boston, which has an excessively heavy welfare load, had its allotment liberalized for this reason.

The following projects have already been approved:

Cambridge: 800 men to work on projects costing $294,302 of which the city will pay more than $50,000. Street widening and grading and construction of a playground constitute the projects.

Newton—400 men, allotted $121,330 for filling and grading.

Watertown—105 men, allotted $16,-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 6)

Highest Flier in America

The Christian Science Monitor

Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle

Vote of Women Gives Right Wing Sweep in Spain

Roman Catholic Party Gets Biggest Vote in Spanish History

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

MADRID, Nov. 21—Thanks chiefly to the women's vote, victory for the Roman Catholic Church Party, and other conservative parties, has reached proportions unparalleled in the history of Spain.

While returns are far from complete, and run-off elections may be necessary in no fewer than 30 provinces, it seems certain that the Right Wing vote will exceed the total of all other parties. Present standing:

Accion Popular 68 seats; Agrarians 53; Traditionalists 16; Nationalists 10; Renovation Espanolo 8; Independents 13; Right Wing total 168; Radicals 56; Socialists 50; Republican Conservatives 9; Liberal Democrats 8 and Accion Republicana, Azaña's party, 4, Esquerra 5, Liga Catalonia 4, total, 136. Returns for more than 160 seats are still outstanding. In Madrid the election is not valid as no group polled the necessary 40 per cent of the total number of votes. It is believed that new voting will take place Dec. 3.

In view of the threat to the régime implied by the sweeping majority of parties which have not declared loyalty to the Republic, Republicans whose division has cost them dear are making every effort bring about the conviction of Radicals, radical Socialists, Socialists and others eager to prevent definite triumph of the Monarchists. It is universally admitted that the situation is extremely delicate.

Señor Alejandro Lerroux, former Premier, affirms the women's disapproval of the socialistic policy of religious persecution created by the present situation. He is working toward a coalition, his party now seemingly holding the balance by its central position.

An interesting feature of the elections is the short shrift given to the founder of the Republic. Señor Azaña is without a seat, although he may get one at the second voting. His party has only four deputies. The Radical Socialists have only five representatives. President Zamora's party, the Progressives, so far has only two seats. Nine ex-ministers are without seats, including Don Indalecio Prieto, former Minister of Public Works, and Don Marcelino Domingo, former Minister of Agriculture. The latter, who is chiefly responsible for agrarian reform, is definitely out of the running.

As far as can be ascertained all women candidates are unreturned—a striking proof of the Spanish women's disbelief in the feminist movement. Even Clara Campoamor, who is responsible for the women's suffrage, obtained only a small number of votes.

Alfonso Silent on Election

FONTAINEBLEAU, France, Nov. 20 (AP)—Former King Alfonso of Spain "made no arrangements to receive news of the progress of the (Spanish) elections and under no circumstances will discuss them," a member of his household told inquirers here today.

Boosting Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—Some 125 members of the Australian Natives' Association are to visit Europe next year. The A. N. A. desires to advertise the Commonwealth, and members will give lectures on the particular state to which they belong. The visitors hope to witness the test matches due to be played in England.

France and Syria Conclude Treaty Ending Mandate

Application for Admission to League of Nations Will Follow

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Nov. 21—The Franco-Syrian treaty signed Nov. 16 clears the way for ultimate termination of the French mandate and entry of Syria into the League of Nations.

The treaty, which is one of "friendship and alliance," was negotiated largely by M. Henri Ponsot and signed by M. Damien de Martel, his successor as French High Commissioner in the Near East. Although it will not be published here until ratified by the Syrian Parliament, The Christian Science Monitor is able to state authoritatively that it provides for full independence and sovereignty of Syria while safeguarding France's special economic and political interests developed while carrying out its duties as mandatory power.

The French Government, the Monitor learns on highest authority, today takes the view that a considerable time, at least four years, must still elapse before Syria is finally prepared to take its place among the sovereign powers at Geneva. Meanwhile under terms of the treaty France's responsibility as a mandatory power continues until Syria's actual admission to the League.

Principal provisions of the treaty are as follows: France and Syria agree to consult fully on matters of foreign policy affecting their common interests and to avoid any questions calculated to compromise their relations with other powers. Each government will accredit diplomatic representatives and France undertakes to care for Syria's interests where the new nation is not represented abroad. Arrangements are made for transfer to Syria of divers rights or obligations contained in treaties signed by France for Syria. All rights granted other nationals are reserved to French nationals.

Disputes between Syria and other states are to be settled jointly by France and Syria through pacific means and in accordance with the League Covenant and other international conventions. If these efforts fail, the two parties agree to take concerted defense measures.

The Syrian Government assumes responsibility for maintaining order and defending its territory, but France is permitted to lend military help during a 25-year period. The maintenance of military, aerial and naval forces by France will not be considered occupation nor a prejudice to Syria's sovereign rights.

France will assist in the organization of the Syrian army and will also provide technical advisers for various services.

Syria undertakes to maintain the permanent guarantee stipulated by the Syrian Constitution for individuals and communities, and is permitted to deal with religious and racial rights of minorities, according to general principles specified by the League of Nations.

Both parties agree to maintain the community of economic interests for the duration of the treaty, which is fixed at 25 years, and it is provided that negotiations for renewal or modifications of the treaty may be opened after the twentieth year following its application.

Exchange of letters attached to the treaty provides that the Syrian Government considers Latakia and Jebel Druse to be part of Syria, but admits they require a special form of administration and maintenance of their financial autonomy.

No mention is made of the neighboring republic of Lebanon, which is interpreted here as meaning the French Government intends to negotiate a separate treaty with it later.

Settle Lands; Spent Night in Jersey Swamp

Fordney Appears at Farm Covered With Mud From Tramp Through Bog

Up About 59,000 Feet

Came Down Fast and Had to Jettison Much Cargo to Ease Final Bump

BRIDGETON, N. J., Nov. 21 (AP)—America's first stratosphere balloon jolted to rest in the marsh land southwest of Bridgeton, at 5:50 p. m. yesterday.

As hundreds of persons searched the pine woods, cranberry bogs and cultivated farms in southern New Jersey, Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. "Tex" Settle and his aide, Maj. Chester L. Fordney, U. S. M. C., slept through the night wrapped up in the deflated fabric of their big balloon, awaiting daybreak.

At 8:44 a. m., Major Fordney trudged through the marsh lands, walking until 9:30 a. m., when he reached the farmhouse of Mr. S. N. Johnson, nine miles southwest of Bridgeton.

"I'm hungry and I'd like to use the telephone," calmly announced Major Fordney to the startled farmer. Then he took up the telephone and notified the world of the balloonists' triumph.

"We had a delightful and untoward trip," Major Fordney said, "except that we came down so fast we had to throw things overboard as fast as we could to lighten ship.

"Although it was a pretty rapid landing, neither of us was hurt. We took our bearings, saw we were in marshy ground, surrounded by woods, and that it would be best just to put up for the night. So we got out of the gondola, wrapped up in the balloon and slept for the night.

Fried Ham for Breakfast

"Leaving 'Tex' to stand watch over the balloon, I struck out for civilization at 8:44."

At this point Major Fordney showed he was still uncertain of the time by saying he had reached the farmhouse at 9 a. m. A bystander corrected him, and he said: "Oh, no, I guess it wasn't 9 o'clock. It was 9:30."

As he talked, the Major was helping himself to a breakfast of fried ham, potatoes and black coffee. Meanwhile, by telephone, he was relaying cross-country the details of the balloonists' experiences as they soared 11 miles above the earth yesterday.

As he chatted gayly Major Fordney glanced occasionally at his muddy shoes, and the marks of water which at times had almost reached his waist.

According to the altimeter within the gondola, Major Fordney said the highest altitude reached was 59,000 feet but the actual height attained must be officially checked.

Planes Still Searching

Major Fordney reported the landing as government airplanes were flying over south Jersey and searching the sea when no report had been received from them after dawn.

Some doubt was first expressed when it was reported the landing occurred at 5:50 p. m., eastern standard time yesterday, but Major Fordney dissolved this when he said they settled in the marshy ground at 17:50 o'clock, which is the corresponding navigators' time.

The Major said that Commander Settle deemed the flight as a "normal ballooning operation."

In landing they lost photo plates, Major Fordney said and some other accessories. He said they were fortunate in preserving all essential equipment. The baloon was not seriously damaged.

The Johnson family were greatly surprised at the arrival of their unexpected guest and Mrs. Johnson and three daughters Rae Harriett and Alice, immediately prepared breakfast for the Major and something for the Commander.

As soon as word was received in Bridgeton, hundreds of persons started for the scene of the landing in all sort of vehicles. A government plane hovered over the spot shortly after the landing became known.

Last Settle Message Reported Ether Sky Most Beautiful Blue

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 21—"It's a perfectly beautiful sight, as you look off the gondola, a clear beautiful blue; yes, it's distinctly blue."

That was the direct report from the stratosphere radiocast to the world by Lieut.-Commander T. G. W. Settle yesterday, as he and his assistant, Maj. Chester L. Fordney, U. S. M. C., soared through altitudes never before reached by men in the Western Hemisphere.

Two-way conversation by radio was carried on as neatly as if telephone wires connected the blue spaces 11 miles above the earth with Chicago, Akron, New York and Washington. Talk began immediately after the take-off from Akron in the morning and with one interruption early in the ascension, continued without the slightest delay until about 4:30 p. m., when the balloonists apparently threw out the batteries of their transmitting apparatus in accordance with their plans to lighten the ballast load at that time.

While Prof. Arthur H. Compton and his colleagues have a major

(Continued on Page 16, Column 5)

Franco-German Parley on Arms Held Next Step

Simon Back From Geneva to See MacDonald on British Policy

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Nov. 21—Direct conversations between France and Germany, which Britain has been urging ever since the breakdown of disarmament negotiations Oct. 14, are likely to begin shortly, it is now believed in informed circles here.

Sir John Simon, who returned from Geneva today, is conferring with Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald on the situation. It is understood he is prepared to return to Geneva if required, but the expectation here is that tomorrow's meeting of the Disarmament Bureau will decide to adjourn till January, and await the result of an attempt to clear away existing difficulties through ordinary diplomatic channels.

The past few days have been full of rumors of four-, five- or seven-power talks either here, in Rome or at San Remo. But the British diplomatic view never wavered that such conversations can lead to no good purpose until major difficulties between France and Germany are ironed out.

It was emphasized, however, in this connection, that there is at present no sign of suitable material with which to build a bridge. M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, in a statement at Geneva last week, declared the French viewpoint has not changed. This is taken to mean that France still insists on a probationary period before Germany is allowed to rearm—a condition which it is now believed here that Germany will never accept.

For this reason there is a growing tendency to think it may be necessary to cut right adrift from the negotiations hinging on the British draft disarmament convention and seek an entirely new approach. But there is no indication as yet as to what alternative, if any, offers a better prospect of success.

25,500 Pieces In This Quilt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Joplin, Mo.

MRS. MARY JANE ST. CLAIR has just completed a postage stamp quilt containing 25,500 pieces. The material was given her by neighbor women over a period of 15 years, during which time she has been piecing the quilt. Mrs. St. Clair lives at Rockaway Beach in the Ozarks on the same farm upon which she was born.

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Gov. Ely Censures 'Recovery' Policy As Not American

Joins Wickersham Attack on Control of Nation 'by Bureaucracy'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—The United States was pictured as a vessel that has slipped anchor and is heading out to the uncertainties and dangers of the open sea by speakers at a dinner of the New York State Economic Council held at the Waldorf Astoria last night.

Although the dinner was held under the auspices of an organization devoted solely to questions of state and municipal taxes and expenditures, the speakers swung almost immediately into discussion of federal policies and their relation to the tax problems of the individual.

Mr. George W. Wickersham, formerly United States Attorney-General, who presided, stepped completely out of his usual rôle of noncommittal reserve and emphasized his point in an impassioned plea to his audience to protest against "the scrapping of the American Constitution and the principles of American life."

Applauded by Audience

Both Mr. Wickersham, and Gov. Joseph B. Ely of Massachusetts, chief speaker of the evening, departed from the announced content of their addresses and devoted most of their speeches to scoring the National Recovery Administration.

The audience applauded heartily when Mr. Wickersham criticized the "building up in Washington of a bureaucracy that will control all the manifold industries in the United States and the appropriation of untold sums of money to be distributed with a lavish hand throughout the country."

Governor Ely, who was asked to explain the methods by which the Commonwealth of Massachusetts had cut its public debt from $40,000,000 in 1920 to $22,000,000 in 1930, declared that putting honest, earnest and fearless men in positions of fiscal responsibility was even more important than establishing the necessary machinery of government.

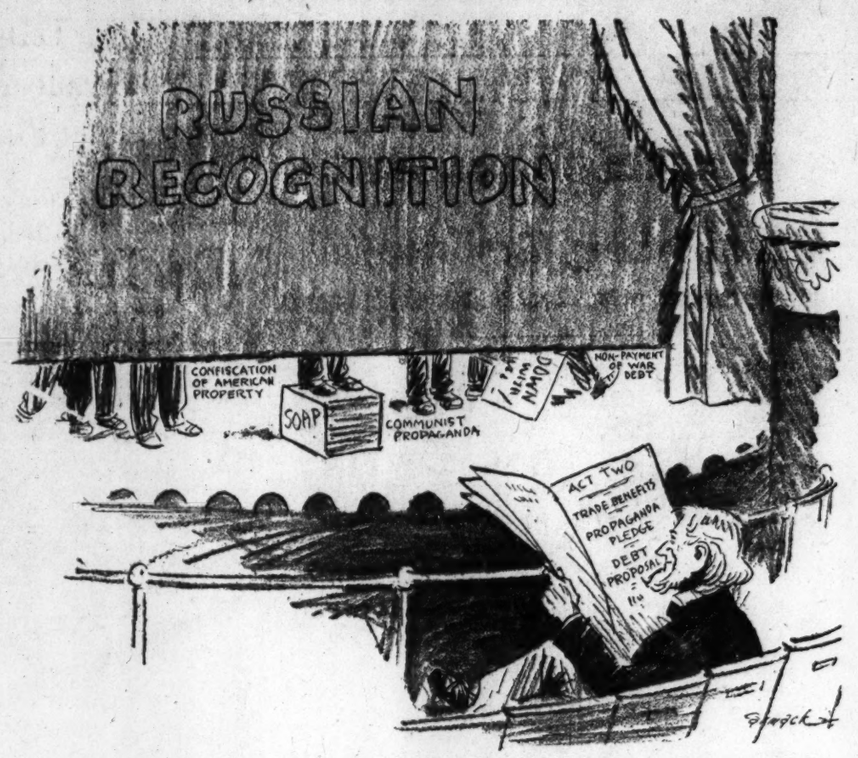
Endangers Liberty

Expressing apprehension as to the present federal policies, Governor Ely asserted that the people of this country find themselves "delivered over to a form of government which is as far from that intended by the founders of the United States as one pole from another."

"If a complete regulation of the industry of the United States by the Government is necessary as a way of transferring us from the present to the future, then to submit to it would be a great act of democratic coöperation," Governor Ely declared. "But, if permanent, I look upon it as state Socialism," he continued.

"If the state has the right to license, even though it is not used now, even though the Administration now is in honest and competent hands, the possibilities for suppression of the individual and tyranny by the American Government will nevertheless be inherent as a permanent thing in our Government."

The Curtain Falls on Act One



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

'Why Be a Farmer' Wins Contest For North Reading Boy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH READING, Mass., Nov. 21—Albert W. Richardson, a local boy, speaking in Kansas City, Mo., last night, won the first prize of $300 in in the National Oratorical Contest of the Future Farmers of America with his 10 minute address on "Why Be a Farmer."

Albert graduated from Lowell High School. Then he took a post graduate course at Reading High School in a vocational course in agriculture. He later entered into agriculture school contests, the first being at Worcester where he won first prize for his address on "Why Be a Farmer." His next step was to take part in the State contest at Massachusetts State College at Amherst where he again carried off top honors. Later he competed at the Eastern States Exposition, where he won first prize and representation of the East in the oratorical contest of the Future Farmers of America held in Kansas City, Mo.

Here he competed with three other boys who represented the North, South and West. He triumphed by a very narrow margin over Raymond N. Malouf of Richfield, Utah. The other contestants were Joe E. Brummel of Troy, Mo., and William Guidry of Beaux, Bridge, La.

Billboards on Trial Before High Court

(Continued from Page 1)

Massachusetts Bill of Rights nor of the Fourteenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States which sets the liberty of commercial propaganda above the liberty to escape from it. The contrary is, if anything, he said, to be inferred.

Mr. Eastham referred to the issue of slavery debated for a decade before 1860 and descrbed the Fourteenth Amendment as one of the measures intended to confirm the victory of Lincoln's conception of freedom throughout the land.

"It is now sought," he told the court, "to apply that amendment to the present case. The plaintiffs, as appears from their pleadings, their testimony and the words of their counsel, seek freedom to maintain all over the Commonwealth a system of commercial propaganda the sight of which no one in the State can escape. The purpose of that system is to enable those who support it to make money by creating in the minds of as many of the people as possible a disposition or habit of buying whatever the advertiser wishes them to buy.

"It is earnestly insisted by them that the freedom of this propaganda reduces the cost of living, promotes industry, and generally advances the happiness and prosperity, not only of the advertiser, but also of the advertisee. The respondents have taken measures to limit this propaganda, thereby enlarging by so much the freedom of the people to think their own untutored impulses and generally to give attention to sights of some other kind. Which kind of freedom is most favored by the Fourteenth Amendment?

"It would be an unpardonable exaggeration to say that the plaintiffs seek the same freedom of action which was sought by a would-be slave-holder in 1860. But to say—as the plaintiffs say, in substance—that it is they who are defending the freedom fought for by Massachusetts regiments beneath the battle-flags now at the State House, while the Department of Public Works seek to exercise the freedom of the tyrant, is to do more than exaggerate. It is to turn the Fourteenth Amendment upside down."

Turning from the historic argument to the scenic, in reference to objections to the billboard, Mr. Eastham said that the beauty of the outlook from both public and private places is a legitimate interest of the occupant which the Government may consider in adjusting the conflicting interests both between the public and private landowners and between private occupants of adjoining land.

Mr. Eastham declared that the time has come when Massachusetts should take the lead, as it did in connection with zoning laws, and publicly declare that the beauty of the landscape—like the sweetness of the air and quiet of the home—is a legitimate interest of the citizens, which the law may properly protect.

The case in question has been pending for nine years and was heard before a master over a period of three years, during which he listened to more than 9000 pages of testimony. Although he found on several points in the case, no definite decision was rendered. Summarized they are: That one of the reasons for the department's promulgating the 1924 Rules and Regulations was that the Commissioners believed that billboards tended to increase the dangers incident to travel on the public highways; that they do in fact increase these dangers in some measure because of their tendency to attract the attention of automobile drivers, which is precisely what they are meant to do, that this increase of danger is particularly marked when the boards are located in the vicinity of curves, intersections, underpasses, bridges and railroad crossings.

Yesterday, Mr. Lowell A. Mayberry, counsel for the billboard interests, presented his brief to the court and argued that the "billboard business is a widely developed nation-wide industry, employing a large amount of men and capital and is of interest to the public welfare. He said that 95 per cent of the billboards in Massachusetts complied with the Rules and Regulation of the Department prior to the 1924 action.

Wise Buying Urged By Lincoln Filene

"Wise and steady buying by the consumer will do much to establish and maintain sound prosperity," declared Mr. Lincoln Filene, member of the advisory board, State Department of Education, in a brief address in opening the first session of the University Extension course on personal money management at the Old South Meeting House last night.

Mr. Filene indorsed the course on personal money management as a significant coöperative enterprise of business and civic organizations coöperating with the Department of Education.

"With the abolition of child labor," Mr. Filene said, "the establishment of minimum wages, with increased pay rolls, a greater volume of employment, and more time at the disposal of every one of us, the real problem is how can we best take advantage of the new opportunities both in work and in leisure."

Green Mountain Parkway Favored As Relief Project

Vermont Hopes for PWA Support to Construct Road

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Nov. 21—Advocates of the proposed Green Mountain Parkway along the slopes of Vermont's peak-studded backbone have won the first battle. Word from Washington that the Public Works Administration yesterday allotted $50,000 for a survey of the proposed scenic road was the signal for its backers to raise the victory flag.

The highway, as proposed some months ago by Col. William J. Wilgus, chairman of the Governor's advisory committee of engineers, would cost $10,000,000. It would stretch from Massachusetts to Canada, a distance of 220 miles.

Ever since Colonel Wilgus proposed the idea, he has been making a circuit of Vermont, explaining the proposal and defending it against its opponents. In this circuit he has turned some enemies into advocates.

To Go Through Wilderness

Colonel Wilgus revealed that already between one-third and one-half of the intended area of 1,000,000 acres of wild, uninhabited land for the project is available. This available land includes 40,000 acres of National Forest, now being expanded to 100,000 acres; the 30,000-acre Bartell Forest, owned by Middlebury College, and state holdings of 16,000 acres on Camel's Hump, Mount Monsfield and other peaks.

These, it is proposed, shall be linked by a strip 1000 feet wide to be taken by the State to provide the road's right of way. Later these holdings would be extended to an area five to 15 miles wide through later gifts and purchases of land.

Refuting the charge that the road will spoil the mountain peaks for hikers, Colonel Wilgus said the highway will go along the side of one mountain and cross over to the opposite side of the next mountain. Although the road will be elevated to show panoramic views and vistas, it will go approximately 1300 feet below the peaks of Camel's Hump and other mountains.

To Provide Many Jobs

In addition to expanding farmer income, the road will provide employment for 7000 men for a period of 1½ years. These would include not only "pick and shovel" men, but engineers and others now badly in need of employment.

Numerous civic organizations throughout the State are in favor of the plan. The State Chamber of Commerce at Burlington sends out bulletins from time to time, presenting favorable arguments for the road.

Who Wins Yam Race?

EMPORIA, Kan. (AP)—Mr. D. F. Schaffner, veteran member of the College of Emporia faculty, challenged Mr. Marty Hooker, janitor, to a sweet potato raising contest. Mr. Hooker raised the most but Schaffner produced the biggest single yam, beating Hooker's largest by eight ounces with one weighing two pounds, 11 ounces.

Republican Council Rejects Democratic Appointee in Maine

AUGUSTA, Maine, Nov. 21 (AP)—The first public breach between Gov. Louis J. Brann, Democrat, and his solidly Republican Executive Council occurred yesterday when the Council refused to confirm the Governor's nomination of Mr. Kingsbury B. Piper of Bangor, a Democrat, and State Representative, as a member of the Public Utilities Commission.

The seven councilors, through their chairman, Mr. Forrest H. Bond, said, "Politics had nothing to do with it," adding that "the Governor can name another Democrat, if he wants, and if we believe he is capable of holding down such an important position, we will confirm the appointment."

Mr. Piper's nomination was regarded by many observers as an attempt by the chief executive of Maine to mollify Bangor Democrats, chagrined because no important federal patronage position had been given a member of the party in their city. Mr. Piper was named a week ago to succeed Gen. Albert Greenlaw of Augusta, Republican, whose term has just expired.

Appointments of Superior Court Justice James H. Hudson of Guilford, Republican, to the Supreme Court bench; State Senator Herbert E. Holmes of Lewiston, Democrat, as a Superior Court justice, and Charles O. Beals of Auburn, Republican, as Commissioner of Labor and Industry to succeed himself were confirmed without a dissenting vote.

Fellowship for Teachers Of International Law

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—The Division of International Law of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace announced yesterday that it would award fellowships for study in 1934-35 to persons who expect to engage in the teaching of international law and related subjects.

Dr. James Brown Scott, director of the division, in making the announcement, said that applications might be filed up to March 1, 1934. Teachers' fellowships will be awarded to applicants who have taught international law or related subjects for at least one year. Students' fellowships will be awarded to graduate students holding the equivalent of a bachelor's degree. The stipend for teachers' fellowships will be $1500 and for students' fellowships, $1000.

Coal Miners Resume Work

TAMAQUA, Penna., Nov. 21 (AP)—Seven thousand hard coal miners, employed by the Lehigh Navigation Coal Company, who struck for a second time last week in a dispute over wages, returned to work yesterday. Seven collieries resumed operations. The workers quit, demanding 84 cents an hour for repairing chutes. They now receive 74 cents.

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Kalinin 'Radioes' Good-Will Speech To People of U. S.

Expresses Hope That Recognition Will Further World Peace

MOSCOW, Nov. 20 (AP)—Mr. Michael Kalinin, President of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, gave a message of good will and friendship to the American people today. (He spoke over an international radio broadcast distributed in the United States through the facilities of the National Broadcasting Company.)

The President expressed the hope that the establishment of normal relations between the U. S. S. R. and the U. S. A. would "not only greatly benefit mutual interests but also strengthen universal peace."

The text of his speech follows:

"At this moment when normal official relations between our two states are being established, I am glad to transmit in the name of the peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics a hearty greeting to the people of the United States of America.

"In the past 16 years, the toilers of the cities and the village of the Soviet Union showed to the whole world examples of tremendous creative work. With intense efforts, they turned our country in a short time from a backward agrarian into an advanced industrial country and it is precisely because of this that our workers and peasants look with the greatest interest and attention to the country of advanced technical progress, the United States of America.

"The most important condition for securing the technical progress and well-being of the people is the preservation and strengthening of peace between nations.

"I am convinced that now, when all artificial obstacles for a full and manifold contact between the peoples of our two great countries are removed it will greatly benefit not only their mutual interests but also the economic and cultural progress of mankind and the strengthening of universal peace.

"I strongly believe that now will begin an era of fruitful and manifold coöperation between our two nations.

"I am convinced that the joy which we feel on this occasion is shared all over the world by everybody to whom is dear the progress of humanity and peace among nations."

He spoke from the office of Mr. Alexey Rykoff, Commissar of Posts and Telegraphs, in the Central Telegraph Building in the heart of Moscow. His words were radiocast to America by the powerful radio station of the All-Union Council of Trades Unions.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20 (AP)—President Michael Kalinin of Soviet Russia spoke today from Moscow to the United States, sending "a hearty greeting" to Americans. President Kalinin's speech was received here and re-broadcast by the National Broadcasting Company. Reception was considerably marred by atmospheric conditions. The Soviet President spoke in Russian and was followed on the air by an interpreter speaking in English.

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Simmons College Observes 25 Years Of Marked Progress

Across Boston's beautiful Fens, under the very shadows of The Christian Science Publishing Society's towering new building, is Simmons College. Along with The Christian Science Monitor, it, too, is celebrating a twenty-fifth anniversary. For in the year 1908 the first class of students was graduated from this institution.

A Boston merchant, John Simmons, was the man with the vision which made it possible for Simmons College to start its pioneering work in women's education. The college has grown in the last quarter century to such an extent that today it stands the third largest of privately endowed women's colleges in the United States.

From the beginning the administration of the college has coöperated closely with the business and professional worlds in learning their needs and modifying the school curricula to meet them. Originally the only schools Simmons contained were the schools of household economics, secretarial studies, library, science and general science. As the years passed additional courses have been added.

Last spring the demand for English courses especially adapted to writing and publishing work led to the establishment of the school of English.

Russia's Appointment Acceptable to Japan

TOKYO, Nov. 21 (AP)—Better understanding among Russia, Japan and the United States was seen by a Foreign Office spokesman yesterday as likely to result from the appointment of Mr. Alexander Trovanovsky as Soviet Ambassador to Washington. Mr. Trovanovsky is a former Soviet Ambassador to Japan.

Although the impression prevailed in diplomatic circles that the selection would be interpreted by Japan as evidence of Moscow's intention to send a specially-qualified pleader of the Soviet's case to America, the Foreign Office refused to admit the possibility of such an interpretation.

"Mr. Trovanovsky is a good friend of Japan," the spokesman said. "His presence at Washington should be a potent factor in better understanding among America, the Soviet and Japan."

Chinese at Foochow Form New 'Government'

FOOCHOW, China, Nov. 21 (AP)—The difficulties besetting the struggling National Government of China were increased yesterday when a group of politicians opposed to the Nanking régime gathered here and formed what they called "The People's Independent Government of Fukien."

Opponents of the new organization said they believed the movement would be short-lived.

State Dry for Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—For collegians and other students, South Carolina will continue to be "bone dry" legally under national repeal. The "quart-a-month" law specifically denies the right of "a student of any institution of learning" to obtain a permit for importing liquor.

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Dr. Morgan Tells Sciences Academy Of Tennessee Plan

Director of Great Project Visions Results of Policies of Roosevelt

President Roosevelt's slogan should be a "New Game" instead of a "New Deal," said Dr. Arthur E. Morgan, Director of the Tennessee Valley Authority and president of Antioch College, in his address to members of the National Academy of Sciences at Walker Memorial, Cambridge, last night.

Discussing the President's policies, Dr. Morgan emphasized that present social, economic and political changes as they are being promulgated in the Tennessee Valley are more than a reshuffling of an old pack of cards. "How to unite basic industries, so that the by-products of one become the raw material of another; how to choose locations with reference to power supply, raw materials, transportation and market, requires an integration of research seldom available to private industry.

"But increase of production and of total wealth does not necessarily mean an increase of general well-being and all this does not complete the idea of President Roosevelt. Great surplus of men and goods is far from being new. Over and over again it has occurred.

Recorded in History

"Almost our earliest recorded history is of vast economic and human surplus in Egypt. It might have been used to develop housing, sanitation, education, research and general culture. It was used to produce the most terrible servitude and some enormous piles of stone. This historic type has not been absent from America."

To escape from such a use of surplus, Dr. Morgan states, "the President aims to so regulate productive capacity that it shall produce well-being.

"The electric power business," he said, "is one of the simpler industries of our country. It does not compare in complexity with the shoe industry, the automobile industry or the railroad industry. No vast tribute should be paid for management and financing. Brought down to its simpler necessities, electric power should be a universal convenience, supplied as city water supplies usually are, on a basis of service and not of commercial exploitation."

Dr. Morgan in outlining other major wastes, present and potential, placed soil erosion as one of the most important. "Millions of acres have been destroyed for agricultural use," he said, "and deep gullies extend every year further into the fields. Unless this process can be stopped, the human culture of large tracts will disappear. When large areas are destroyed for agriculture, the remainder can scarcely afford the necessary taxes for school, and the better families move away. Destruction is accelerated."

Careful Management

Terrace farming and careful management of the soil was put forth as the answer to the problem. Crops which keep a sod over winter were advocated for poor regions instead of corn, the soil for which must be plowed in the fall and exposed to washing all winter. "The hilliest lands," he said, "should be taken out of cultivation and planted to forest. "Finally, the laws of ownership should be changed so that men shall not be allowed to own and occupy land unless they manage it to the interest of permanent agriculture. Such a legal change would constitute one element of a social revolution."

Dr. Morgan was most vehement in his attack against the spoils system.

"This is the region the President has selected for a case in social and economic planning, and one of the objects of the project is to see how public ownership can fare in a small community."

Today the technical sections of the National Academy will be devoted to biological and pathological discussions. Tonight at the Academy's dinner in Lowell House, the Comstock prize, foremost award of the national organization, will be awarded to the scientist who has contributed the greatest advance in his field during the year.

New Hampshire Bars Heavily Cut Liquor Repeal Will Bring

CONCORD, N. H., Nov. 21 (AP)—Warning that the age of cut, adulterated and synthetic liquors was about to begin rather than end with repeal, Dr. C. D. Howard, State Chemist, today ruled none but pure, unadulterated and properly aged liquors can be legally sold in this State.

"An active campaign," he said, "is now afoot to unload in New Hampshire for medicinal use so-called blends which may have as little as 10 per cent genuine whisky and are reduced with water to 80 or 90 proof."

Dr. Howard said this situation resulted from a liquor shortage which liquor interests were planning to meet by extensive processes of adulteration. He said it was planned to convert liquor on hand of 4,000,000 gallons into approximately 10 times that amount of "so-called good pre-war stuff."

Sale of these synthetic or blended types of liquors, he said, would be excluded for medical use, the only legal outlet in this State for liquor sales after repeal. Dr. Howard said he has informed the state liquor agent of his ruling. He pointed out the state law requires medicinal liquors to be "unadulterated, of standard quality and of sufficient age." Sufficient age for liquor, he said, is four years in the wood.

Spiritual Revival Sought in Germany, Educator Declares

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 21 (AP)—Religious activities in Germany under the Hitler régime were termed tonight by Dr. Julius Richter of Berlin University as serious attempts "to bring about a spiritual revival in connection with the national upheaval."

In a speech at the Yale Divinity School, Dr. Richter asserted democracy seems to have failed in many European countries and that Germany furnishes the outstanding example of attempts being made "to find a new basis for national and church life."

The speaker, one of the leaders of the Protestant missionary forces in Germany, said: "No perfection can yet be expected in a radical transformation on so great a scale. The ideal aimed at in the Hitler state is an altruistic fellowship of all nationals in the common endeavor for the national regeneration. New methods and new ways are tried for its realization which will seem curious to outsiders and some of which will be watched with suspicion.

"But after all it is a gigantic attempt of reconstruction of the national life on a new foundation. The changes in the life of the German Protestant churches fall in line with the political reorganization.

Red Tape Cut To Give Jobs

(Continued from Page 1)

200 for grading and filling and sidewalk construction.

Worcester—500 men, allotted $106,000, conditional approval contingent on the city obtaining sufficient implements to start work on 13 street projects.

Fall River—370 men, allotted $110,125 for sewer construction.

Gardner—135 men, allotted $11,440 for hockey field, and miscellaneous construction and repair work.

The Civil Works Board convenes this afternoon, when it will have other projects approved to go into effect tomorrow.

The rules for procedure as laid down by Mr. Bartlett and Gov. Joseph B. Ely are as follows:

The first to be employed must be taken from the soldiers' relief lists as of Nov. 16.

After welfare lists have been exhausted, or in any case on Dec. 1, workers shall be hired from the regular unemployment lists.

All such unemployed are to be selected by the Federal Unemployment Service, now being set up in various localities.

In all instances the local civil works administrator, who will be the chairman of the local welfare board, will have power to pass on all applications for projects. He, not the mayors nor selectmen, shall have charge. The court of last appeal shall be with the State Civil Works Board.

A project must be economically or socially useful and must be capable of being completed by Feb. 15.

No contract work or labor is acceptable.

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Friendly Attitude Toward Program Of NRA Is Urged

Harriman Forecasts That Great Good Is Coming Out of the Plan

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 21 (AP)—Mr. Henry I. Harriman, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, said yesterday he had been "surprised to find a wave of pessimism" over the national recovery program spreading through the country during the last 60 days and attributed it partially to over-eagerness for instantaneous results.

In a brief introductory speech before the southeastern division of the organization, he lauded the "ability of President Roosevelt," and said he felt that "one of the greatest features to come out of this national catastrophe has been that it has raised problems above party politics."

"I believe," he added, "that great good is coming out of the program, but that the greatest good can only come out of it if we review how it is working and then express our views. The time has come, not for partisan criticism, but for friendly expressions and constructive and friendly examination of the program."

He said best estimates showed a drop in unemployed from more than 12,000,000 in March to 8,000,000 at present. Carloadings increased 20 per cent between spring and fall over any normal seasonal rise and retail sales picked up 25 per cent over seasonal increases. The market value of bonds listed on the New York exchange, he said, rose from $30,000,000,000 in March to $34,500,000,000 in October.

Mr. Harriman was introduced by Mr. Junius P. Fishburn of Roanoke, Va., vice-president of the Chamber of Commerce for the southeastern division.

Commenting on individualism, Mr. Harriman said although it was agreed that certain restraints on business have been necessary "there is danger that the restraints may go beyond what is necessary."

Modern Fire Station Opened

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The latest addition to London's Fire Brigade centers, the newly opened Ealing staton, is electrically equipped. An electric system of calls to the men's quarters switches on the lights in the men's bedrooms automatically if a call comes after dark. The back doors of the engine house open by pressing a button. The floor for the first time in a British fire station is made of rubber cased concrete blocks.

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Boston Events

TONIGHT

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Bicknell Young, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Lawrence, in Central Grammar School Hall, Ditson Place, Methuen, 8.

Theaters

"ALL GOOD AMERICANS" (Plymouth). Hope Williams in a new comedy by Laura and S. J. Perelman. Opens tonight. 8:30.

"THE FIRST APPLE" (Shubert). With Conrad Nagel and Irene Purcell. Reviewed today. 8:15.

"MARY OF SCOTLAND" (Colonial). Theater Guild production with Helen Hayes, Philip Merivale and Helen Menken. 8:15.

"HAZEL KIRKE" (Peabody Playhouse). The Stagers revive old favorite. 8:30.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN — Bruins vs. Chicago. 8:30.

Movies

METROPOLITAN—"Duck Soup." The Four Marx Brothers at large in a mythical but colorful kingdom. 11:10 a. m., 1:53, 4:46, 7:29, 10:22.

KEITH'S—"Berkeley Square." Leslie Howard in film version of delicate phantasy. 10:22 a. m., 12:46, 3:10, 5:11, 7:30, 9:59.

UPTOWN—"Paddy the Next Best Thing." Janet Gaynor and Warner Baxter in famous Irish story. 1, 3:58, 6:58, 9:57.

BOSTON—"Chance at Heaven." Joel McCrea and Ginger Rogers. Cotton Club show on stage. 10:39 a. m., 1:47, 4:55, 7:54, 10:33.

MODERN—"The World Changes." Paul Muni in screen unfoldment of some phases of American history. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 4, 6:50, 9:45.

ORPHEUM—"Night Flight." Fine photography and direction in story of early night mail service in South America. 9:25 a. m., 12:30, 3:35, 6:40, 9:45.

STATE—Marie Dressler in film version of "Christopher Bean." 12:30, 2:50, 5:10, 7:30, 9:50.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY — Mae West's "I'm No Angel." Paramount at 9, 11 a. m., 1:07, 3:14, 5:21, 7:28, 9:35. Fenway at 1:20, 3:26, 5:22, 7:38, 9:44.

Music

LONGY SCHOOL—Open house concert at 44 Church Street, Cambridge, by Cameral String Quartet. 8:15.

JORDAN HALL — Song recital by Jetson-Ryder, baritone. 8:15.

Other Events

STAINED GLASS EXHIBIT—Glass from collection of Charles J. Connick. Open daily this week from 9 a. m. to 5; Saturday, 9 a. m. to 1. At Cambridge School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, 53 Church Street, Cambridge.

ANGNA ENTERS' PAINTINGS—Exhibition of costume paintings by dancer who is to appear at Repertory Theater on Wednesday and Thursday. At Robert C. Vose Galleries. 9 a. m. to 6 daily this week.

LOUISA ALCOTT KING EXHIBITION—"Old World artistry as applied to use of textiles and fabrics." Scherve Studios, daily, 9 a. m. to 5.

TOMORROW

Music

FAELTEN SCHOOL—Piano recital at 12, noon. 30 Huntington Avenue.

Other Events

NEW ENGLAND WOMEN'S PRESS ASSOCIATION — Dramatic sketch celebrating growth of association from its foundation 49 years ago. Hotel Statler, 3.

SCHOOL OF POLITICS—Second day of school conducted by Massachusetts League of Women Voters. "The NRA and State Finance," 10:30 a. m.; "Looking to the Future," 2:30. In Lee Auditorium, Y. W. C. A.

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "Sporting Prints," Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.; "American Paintings," Miss Adlow, 2.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM—Lectures: "Indian Homes and Habits," 10 a. m., 2; "The Stars in Their Courses," 11 a. m.

ROTARY CLUB—Leonard Craske speaks on "The Making of a Statue." Hotel Statler. 12:15.

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When You Purchase Goods Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

Hobo Fellowship Started to Help Boston Jobless

Bleak, Smelly House in South End to Become Their 'Home'

Vacant, bleary windows staring out over a South End street, curtainless, shadeless windows that tell a story of chill emptiness. Beside the worn stone steps blue chalk markings on the brick walls, chalk letters and an arrow pointing upward to show that the place is tenanted after all. "The George Washington Home" crawls up the wall in a crooked path along the path of the arrow.

There's no bell on the door. You just walk in. Somewhere there you'll find Mr. Ralph E. Dalton, president of the Hobo Fellowship of America. You'll find also the moldering smell of long disuse. You'll find cracked plaster and peeling wallpaper and bare floors where the dust of months has collected. You'll climb three flights of stairs to the top floor and your footsteps will echo hollowly all the way. And all the way up you'll be conscious of the biting chill that hangs in disused houses in winter.

But all this evidently has no ill effect on Mr. Dalton. He smiles cheerfully. "Sure, it's in kind of a mess right now. But come and see it next week. This is just a beginning. It's the kind of a house that we can afford to take. To pay the rent we're going to clean this place from cellar to attic. We'll paint and paper and scrub. And when we've finished you won't know the place. It's a dump now, but it will be a home when we've finished with it.

"I've got 25 men lined up now, ready to start work on this place. When we get it fixed up and full of men we'll get another like it. We'll invite inspection. That will bring calls for help to our employment agency. A good job done here is a good advertisement."

In the district about the house in 65 Dartmouth Street are more empty houses; houses so badly in need of repair that immediate occupancy is out of the question. It is toward such houses that Mr. Dalton is looking now. In these houses, he declares, lies the answer to the problem of the homeless men that cold weather is driving from the Common. These old houses, he says, plus a determined and odganized effort by the men themselves will lift them out of the slough of dependency on organized charity.

Farther along Dartmouth Street in the second floor of a disused building Mr. Dalton has secured a hall. Here he hopes to set up what he will call The Hobo College. He hopes to make this a recreational and educational center. It is his hope, once he has made the hall fit for occupancy, to get volunteer teachers from Boston and vicinity to train the men in handicrafts and arts.

The rest of the building, an empty store and rooms above, lies on the road of Mr. Dalton's plans. He is looking toward workshops in the vacant rooms where men will make over old furniture, paint and repair articles for sale in the store below.

"We've got the men," he says as he stands at the top of the worn stone steps. "Out there," taking in the city with a sweep of his arm, "is enough work and opportunity to keep them off the streets and independent of charity. The plan has worked in other cities. It will work here."

"Come back in a week," he calls after the departing caller, "and we'll show what can be done. It only takes hard work and determination."

Boston Art Notes

Angna Enters, Painter

For more than one reason, people will be interested in seeing the sketches made by Miss Angna Enters which are on view at the Vose Galleries in Copley Square. They are being displayed in connection with the performances to be given in Boston of Miss Enters's "Episodes," or "compositions," in dance form.

This mode, original with her, has a pictorial basis. Miss Enters relies considerably upon pictures as inspiration; at any moment her dance form might be made stationary and fixed as a definite picture. She thinks in terms of stylized Byzantine ikons, Moorish odalisques, Gothic carvings. She is ingenious; she is observant; she is satirical. These characteristics are discerned in her sketches, which seem a sort of notation of her dances, showing the salient gesture, the telling movement, the characterizing costume.

Miss Enters is versatile. Her sketches are no mere costume designs, no mere indication of pas de basques or toe twirlings. They exist as noteworthy pictures. She possesses those traits of style which give an independent life to pictures. With a swing of the brush, a wash of color, a few hatched lines, she can contrive her demure maidens, her sophisticated ladies. She knows the value of the well-placed stroke, and she has courage with pigment. Her tendency is like that of the French who turn out wash drawings with ease and elegance. The same sauciness, the same ease and grace and quaintness which characterize her stage manner may be found in these sketches. The pendulum swings from classic to romantic, from austere moods to jolly ones. For her purpose various modes, from the flat, decorative to the round, well-formed, suit. These drawings show how clear is her idea of the character she envisions. Form and color, symbol and motion combine. D. A.

Blue Ridge Road Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Success of the plan to build a sky-line drive along the crest of the Blue Ridge, from the Shenandoah National Park to the Great Smoky Mountains Park, now depends upon the property owners along the proposed route, according to Gov. John Garland Pollard, who has been informed by Secretary Ickes that the project would be approved if the property owners would donate a 200-foot strip along the route.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Farm reports.....	Arlene Jackson	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch.....
5:15	Monitor Views News.	and male chorus.	popular	Phil Regan, songs.
5:30	Singing Lady.....	Italian Trio.....	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart.....
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Nursery Rhymes..	Dance music.....	Hall Orchestra....
6:00	Bill billy music.....	Evening Tattler;	Reports; talk.....	"Buck Rogers"...
6:15	Happy Landings.....	records; talks....	Dance music.....	"Bobby Benson"...
6:30	Reports; sports.....	News; pianist.....	Brunswick Orch...	Betty Barthell....
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	Cheerio's Mosaic..	Merry-Go-Round .	Little Italy.....
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy.....	Sizzlers Trio.....	Myrt and Marge...	Reports; news....
7:15	"The State and Local	After-Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill....	Fischer's Orch....
7:30	Credit," talk.....	Lum and Abner...	James Roosevelt..	Dance program....
7:45	Dog Stories.....	The Goldbergs....	Boake Carter, news	Brunswick Orch...
8:00	Network serial	Sanderson and	"Elmer E. Yess"..	Bette Brooks, songs
8:15	mystery drama.....	Crumit; orchestra	Singin' Sam.....	Master of Mystery
8:30	Talk series.....	Wayne King and	Voice of Experience	dramatic sketch..
8:45	"Trade and Mark"...	his orchestra.....	Columbia Orch....	Mandolin Band....
9:00	Musical Memories	Ben Bernie and	Paige's Orchestra;	Dance music.....
9:15	with Edgar Guest...	his orchestra....	guest soloists.....	Organ recital.....
9:30	"The Witch of Endor,"	Ed Wynn; quartet;	Nino Martini; Co-	Le Paradis Band..
9:45	dramatic sketch.....	Voorhees's Orch..	lumbia Orchestra	Reports; news....
10:00	Billy Lossez and his	Dramatic sketch	Prof. R. E. Rogers;	Freddie Rich En-
10:15	orchestra	and concert orch.	Sevitzky Orch....	tertains; soloists.
10:30	Rines's Orchestra....	Madame Sylvia....	Camera Man talk.	News Service.....
10:45	News flashes.....	Robert Simmons..	Reports; news....	New World Sym-
11:00	Reports; sports.....	Forecasts; news...	Ranny Weeks and	phony Orchestra.
11:15	"The Poet Prince"...	Meroff Orchestra..	his orchestra....	Gertrude Niesen..
11:30	Paul Whiteman and	Meyer Davis and	Isham Jones and	
11:45	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	his orchestra.....	

Tomorrow's Features

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WNAC, Reis and Dunn, popular song and comedy team.
10:00 WAAB, Grant, Graham and Coughlin, vocal trio.
10:15 WEEI, Morning Home Circle, with Bob Emery.
10:45 WAAB, "In the Master's Music Room," recorded program.
11:30 WBZ, United States Army Band, Capt. William Stannard, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.

After Luncheon

1:30 WEEI, Orlando's Ensemble, dinner music ensemble.
1:30 WNAC, "Easy Aces," comedy of American home life.
2:30 WNAC, School of the Air: Arnold's "Sohrab and Rustum," sketch.
2:45 WAAB, Mozart-Grieg's Sonata No. 5 in G major, two-piano recital.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts; hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
3:30 WEEI, Women's Radio Review: speakers program; concert orchestra.
3:30 WAAB, Boston Public Schools Music Department Ensemble, Joseph O'Shea, con.
4:15 WBZ, Three Hundredth Anniversary of Pounding of Maryland: addresses, President Roosevelt, Gov. Albert C. Ritchie; Ambassador Bingham, Sir Timothy Eden, Albert Lord Fairfax, from London.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Wilifams.
6:00 WBZ, Westminster Choir, Dr. John Finley Williamson, director.

Dinner and After

8:30 WNAC, Albert Spalding, violin; Conrad Thibault; Voorhees's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ, "20,000 Years in Sing Sing," sketch, with Warden Lewis E. Lawes.
9:00 WNAC, Irvin S. Cobb; Al Goodman and his orchestra.
9:30 WNAC, Guy Lombardo's Royal Canadians; Burns and Allen, comedy team.
9:30 WBZ, John McCormack, tenor; orchestra, William Daly, conductor.
9:30 WEEI, Leo Reisman and his orchestra; Phil Duey, baritone.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC, Fred Waring and his Pennsylvanians.
10:00 WEEI, National Forum: "The United States and Russia," R. Walton Moore.
11:15 WAAB, Modern Male Chorus, Andre Kostelanetz, conductor.
11:30 WBZ, Paul Whiteman and his orchestra.
11:45 WAAB, Columbia Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor.

Theaters

'The First Apple'

Shubert Theater—Mr. Lee Shubert presents Conrad Nagel in "The First Apple," by Lynn Starling. Beginning Nov. 20, 1933.

Mr. Starling's play is described on the playbill as a "new modern comedy." No doubt it is new in its present form, but it would be conceding too much to say that its content is novel. Nor is it modern in all respects. In fact Mr. Starling himself seems to have been unable to decide just what sort of play he would write. Consequently his piece is a mixture of melodrama, farce, the problem play of the nineties, romance, satire and sophisticated drawing room comedy. With this confusion in the thought of the author, it is not surprising that his characters lack consistency.

The main thread of the story concerns a girl who surrenders to one man, becomes engaged to another and is finally reunited to the first, whom she loves. Her fiancé is disposed of by the convenient method of handing him over to her mother. This mother is the chief object of the author's satire. She is supposed to be the leader of a mystical religious cult, but her religion has no recognizable resemblance to any theological system with which we are familiar. Mr. Starling appears to have leaned in the end toward sophisticated comedy for his medium. In this species he has achieved a moderate success. Some of his lines are clever, but many are obvious, and here is too much dependence on profanity. There is ample room for cutting, especially in the long-drawn-out last act. Indeed, the piece needs the services of a play surgeon.

The opening performance was smooth and well timed. Mr. Nagel employed to advantage the voice and the personality which have endeared him to many film fans. Miss Irene Purcell as the girl gave a good deal more to the part than the author had contributed. Miss Spring Byington did as much for the small rôle of the girl's worldly and sympathetic aunt. Miss Nana Bryant did probably as much as could be done with the caricatured part of the mother. L. A. S.

Centenary Celebrated By Scottish College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. ANDREWS, Scot.—Madras College here has been celebrating its centenary. The college was founded 100 years ago by Dr. Bell, a native of St. Andrews.

In 1928 it was taken over by the Education Authority and occupies an important place in the life of the gray city by the sea which boasts the oldest university in Scotland. By giving the pupils themselves an opportunity to teach, the college aims at bringing out the best that is in them and at the promotion of true scholarship.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Storm Warning: Southeast storm warnings ordered Sandy Hook to Eastport, Maine. Disturbance of marked intensity moving eastward over lake region will be attended by increasing southeast and south winds, becoming strong, probably reaching gale force at times tonight.

Boston and Vicinity: Rain, with temperatures somewhat above freezing late tonight and early Wednesday, followed by decreasing cloudiness and colder late Wednesday afternoon and night; fresh to strong southerly winds, shifting to westerly.

Maine: Snow changing to rain tonight and Wednesday; rising temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Snow or rain tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight; colder Wednesday afternoon and night.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain tonight and Wednesday; warmer tonight; colder Wednesday afternoon and night.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Increasing southeast and south winds becoming strong, possibly reaching gale force at times tonight, and shifting to westerly Wednesday, and overcast weather with rain tonight and Wednesday.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 1:44 p. m., Wednesday 2:26 a. m.
Height of tides 10.8 feet, 9 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:49 p. m.

Beer Importers Find Big Drop in Sales

American importers of 3.2 beer from foreign countries have found it to be an unprofitable venture, according to officials of the United States Customs Service.

When the Government lifted restrictions last April, importers vied with each other in lavish cable orders for malt liquors.

Because of the tariff of $1 a gallon, the retail price had to be as high as 40 and 45 cents a bottle on allegedly choice German and British beer. Consequently, sales dropped off sharply. The aftermath is that several importers have been forced to abandon beer and ale which was held in bonded warehouses awaiting a buyer who never came.

Trinity Church Observers Its 200th Anniversary

Trinity Church, the leading Episcopal parish in New England, started celebration of its 200th anniversary Nov. 19. The edifice in Copley Square was filled three times yesterday as the anniversary observance, scheduled to be completed on Friday, was opened. An exhibit and addresses by eminent clergymen will be features of the celebration.

Bishop Alexander Mann of Pittsburgh, former rector of the church, opened the ceremony with a sermon yesterday morning. Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill of Massachusetts, another former rector of the church, delivered the evening sermon, in which he related the importance of the church to Boston and New England.

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Einstein Property Seized by Germans

BERLIN, Nov. 20 (AP)—Secret police today ordered the seizure of all property of Dr. Albert Einstein, famous physicist, and Mrs. Einstein by virtue of the law for confiscation of Communist property.

Legal notice of this seizure was served in the official Gazette Reichsanzeiger which listed "all mobile and immobile goods, particularly bank accounts and other deposits" to be confiscated in favor of the Prussian State.

Professor Einstein, now associated with the Institute for Advanced Study at Princeton, N. J., fled to Belgium with his wife, following the advent of the National Socialist régime in Germany. He was accused of being a Communist and his books were seized by Storm Troopers, to be burned May 5. He left Belgium and arrived unexpectedly in London Sept. 9, and for some time lived in seclusion on an English private estate, following which he came to America.

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Larger sizes to order. Basins returnable and allowed for: 1 lb. 1d.; 2 lb. 2d.; 4 lb. 3d.

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Coördinated Delivery Urged As an Aid to Dairy Farmer

Milk Situation Experts Show Way to Fairer Price for Producer

New England's milk situation has brought the six New England governors and their dairy advisory board to Boston to attempt a final solution. Some pertinent facts which contribute to this solution are outlined in the following article, based on an exclusive interview with Dr. Howard B. Ellenberger, chairman of the Governors' Dairy Advisory Board. This is the second of a series of articles dealing with this controversial subject.

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Three trucks and two wagons throbbed and rattled down Mr. Jones's street every morning to leave milk on 12 doorsteps.

There used to be six of them before Mr. Jones changed to the dealer delivering next door—a strategy his neighbors overlooked. Nevertheless, it gave Mr. Jones another bright idea.

He went to all the neighbors and asked them in the interest of peace and quiet to take their milk from his dealer, thus letting a single truck do all the delivering.

But that was not the end. One of Mr. Jones's neighbors was a trucking contractor. He went to all the milk dealers explaining that he could do all their trucking at a nominal saving to them. Soon a central distributing plant sprung up, more savings being passed along to the consumer and producer at no loss to the dealers.

Emphasize Coördination

About that time Mr. Jones woke up to a clatter of milk bottles beneath his bedroom window

But the sigh he emitted was not wholly necessary since the experts meeting in Boston today are emphasizing just such a coördinated delivery system as Mr. Jones envisaged.

Here is only one of the major clues to disappearing dollars sent spinning by the consumer in the direction of the farmer. Many of them lead the dairy sleuths to the doors of distributors who are either ultra-modern or too old-fashioned in their business methods.

Those who are behind the times are charged with operating cumbersome delivery systems that absorb the farmers' profits like the old car that always needs repairs.

The ultramodern are detected making a cent here and a cent there by financial juggling which the farmer, it is said, is expected to be dazzled into accepting as "sound business ethics."

This is not an open condemnation of all distributors. Many of them are doing a good job. Rather is it an effort to show how a large number are making profits at the expense of the consumer, to whom all really successful enterprise should be dedicated.

Study of Distribution

The facts are based on a study of distributing methods by Dr. Howard B. Ellenberger, chairman of the New England Governors' Dairy Advisory Board, now in Boston to help readjust the dairy code to fit local conditions. Western competition, the milk surplus, unfair codes, chain-store competition have all been in the air. But not enough has been said about this fundamental problem of the expensive, antiquated old-line wagon delivery system in contrast to the distributor who does cut his operating costs but forgets that the farmer should share in the saving.

In their struggle to keep up competition with progressive dealers, old-line distributors have combined in some instances, according to Dr. Ellenberger, to lift store prices on cash-and-carry milk, thus forcing sales back to the wagons.

This is side-stepping the main issue—lowering of their own operating costs to meet competition fairly.

"It is well-known," Dr. Ellenberger declared, "that anywhere from four to a dozen delivery wagons from as many different dealers sometimes cover the same streets. This is costly duplication. If there could be combined deliveries, much of this cost could be saved to bring up the profits of the needy farmer and lower prices to the consumer."

Anticipated Arguments

He anticipated the argument of distributors that this would lose for them the important element of personal contact with the consumer. His answer is that it might be just as well to eliminate this type of competition and throw increased stress on quality and better advertising. Such a system works well in other merchandising set-ups.

While distributors, as a rule, may not prefer a joint delivery system, the Vermont expert held that a combine would be better than losing their business to more efficient and more modern distributors.

From government officials down to the consumer, the demand swells for decreased distribution costs, not for the purpose of filling the pockets of dealers, but to give the farmer a real "break." If this demand is sound, and Dr. Ellenberger thinks it is, then the argument fails to hold water that consumers should be forced to buy their milk off the wagon in order to maintain the position of the old-line retail delivery business.

"I have heard a number of distributors say they could process, bottle and deliver milk to the stores and wholesale dealers for a margin of 2 to 2½ cents," Dr. Ellenberger declared. "The present marketing agreement allows 3¼ cents for this service. How can this be legitimately reduced? Of course, the distributor has some loss in processing milk. This loss should be borne by the distributor as part of the cost of doing business.

Two Per Cent More

"During the New England Dairies contracts I administered over a year ago the distributors had to pay producers for 2 per cent more milk than they sold as fluid milk to take care of this processing loss. Under the present agreement, I understand the loss is shackled on the farmer.

"If stores are able to merchandise cash-and-carry milk, as they claim, and make 1 to 1½ cents, they should be allowed to sell the product at 1½ to 2 cents less than the delivery carts. This is a material saving to a class of consumers who need to count their pennies, pay cash for their milk, do their own delivering and make a deposit on the bottles in contrast to their neighbors who have the quart left on their doorsteps."

But where does the more ambitious distributor fit into the picture? He holds several of the sponges soaking up the farmers' potential profits, although it is claimed he does it under the guise of good business.

Everyone knows that the milk distributors conduct receiving stations up in the country where the farmer can take his milk for delivery. But who maintains the stations? The farmer.

Back in 1917 an agreement was reached under which the farmer paid one-half a cent a quart as a country plant charge for handling his milk. Since then operating costs of many of these plants have dropped to the point where an excessive profit is said to be made by the distributors on this one-half cent charge.

Effected Savings

Consolidation of some plants also effected savings which the distributors have made no attempt to pass along to the farmer. No heed was taken of the fact that these mergers forced some farmers to deliver or pay for delivery to more distant stations. Is this not a tax on the producer, Dr. Ellenberger asks, to save money for the distributor?

Another juggle the farmer cannot appreciate is the sending of his milk in carload lots while he pays the distributor less-than-carload rail rates. This saving the distributor also thrusts into his own pockets.

"In all milk shipments," Dr. Ellenberger insisted, "dealers should be allowed to deduct from the farmer's checks only the actual costs of transportation."

A further illustration of disribuor "business ethics" is to pay the farmer a "surplus" or Class 2 price on milk that cannot be sold in the Boston market and then sell the milk for a Class 1 price somewhere outside of Boston.

Distributors claim, and in some respects their claims can be justified, that they have a right to the savings they make by cutting down their overhead. But this is not the theory expounded by experts in Boston, Farm Bureau heads, Grange leaders and government officials who line up on the platform "that permanent gains to any one of the three groups—distributor, consumer, producer—cannot be made at the expense of any single group."

Do Themselves Good Turn

Under this interpretation, distributors would be doing themselves a good turn by sharing their savings three ways.

It would be a mistake to infer that the trouble is all with the distributor. Some of the steam coming from the dairy kettle reveals an urgent need for more capable farm leaders. Managements capable of lifting the voice of the producer to the level of the distributor are not to be picked off every farm. So says Prof. R. W. Barrett of the University of Illinois.

"That is a lesson," he said, "that cost the Cleveland milk shed a cool million in cash." It has undoubtedly cost the Boston shed more than that.

But probably nothing has cost the New England dairymen more than ill-will in the business. It was Mr. Arthur C. Packard, head of the Vermont Farm Bureau, who told the writer that good will in the industry "is worth more to distributors and producers than their capital investment of nearly $1,000,000,000."

Out in Minneapolis they have proved that. Distributors get their business from the consumer in uniform low prices rather than drag it out of them by price wars. A low retail price brings a low margin of profit. But it also sends inefficient dealers riding out of the business on a wave of high overhead costs.

This washout gives those who stay in the game a larger share of the market and proportionately larger profits.

Result—probably the lowest milk distribution costs of any city in the United States.

A New England milk-distributing setup that is proving the theory of "one for all—all for one" is to be discussed in the next article.

Dairy Expert

The Christian Science Monitor

Dr. Howard B. Ellenberge

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Currants	EXTRA FANCY	2 11 OZ PKGS	25c
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Apple Jelly	PURE MIRABEL	2 1 LB JARS	25c
Stuffed Olives	FINAST QUEEN'S	15 OZ GOB.	29c
Rumford	BAKING POWDER	FOR YOUR HOLIDAY BAKING 1 LB TIN	29c
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EXTRA FANCY UNUSUAL HIGH GRADE ASSORTMENT		
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Mixed Nuts	CHOICE ASSORTMENT	LB 29c
Diamond Walnut Meats		3 oz TIN 19c
Smyrna Layer Figs		1 LB PKG 27c
Citron, Orange	OR LEMON PEEL	LB 29c

FRESH FRUITS and VEGETABLES

Apples	Native Baldwin	6 LB	15c	Squash	Blue Hubbard 5 LBS 10c
Oranges	Med. Size Doz 27c	2 DOZ Sm Size	43c	Cranberries	2 LBS 15c
Carrots	California	2 Bunches	13c		
Friend's Mince Meat		LGE TIN	23c	Finast Vanilla	OR LEMON EXTRACTS 2 oz BOT 21c
None Such Mince Meat		2 PKGS	25c	Common Crackers	N.B.C.—FOR TURKEY STUFFING LB 21c
Whipple's Mince Meat		32 oz JAR	29c	Shredded Cocoanut	BAKER'S 4 oz PKG 9c
Molasses	FINAST FANCY LIGHT NEW ORLEANS	LGE No 2½ TIN	23c	Sweet Cider	GAL. JUG 37c ½GAL JUG 21c
Molasses	FINAST FANCY LIGHT NEW ORLEANS	2 No 1½ TINS	25c	Sliced Rye Bread	SPECIAL PRICE ALL THIS WEEK LGE 20 oz LOAF 8c
Molasses	RICHMOND FANCY COOKING GRADE	No 1½ TIN	10c	Touraine Peppermints	6 oz BOX 10c
Ken-L-Ration		Tin	10c	Fels-Naptha Soap	Bar 5c
Tomato Juice	FINAST	25 oz Tin	15c	Finast Cookies	ALL KINDS 15c
Stickney's Stuffing		5 oz Pkg	14c	Pitted Dates	10 oz Pkg 15c
Finast Mayonnaise		8 oz Jar	13c		
Pop Corn	QUICK FIRE	1 Lb Pkg	10c		

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BUY A CARTON OF MILLBROOK CLUB GINGER ALE AT THIS LOW PRICE, OR PURCHASE YOUR SUPPLY OF THE 28 OZ. SIZE. THEY'RE BOTH REAL BARGAINS, AND ARE JUST WHAT YOU WANT FOR THE HOLIDAY
Millbrook Club Dry
FAMILY SIZE CARTON 12 BOTS 75c
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BRICES FOR CONTENTS ONLY

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ENJOY THESE SPECIALLY BAKED FRUIT CAKES OVER THE HOLIDAY. YOUR CHOICE OF TWO DIFFERENT TYPES, WE ARE ALSO OFFERING TWO CHOICES OF OUR FAMOUS POUND CAKE

Holiday Fruit	EXTRA CHOICE	2 LB-6 oz EACH 59c
Dark Fruit	FANCY	PKG 23c
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DELICIOUS for SALADS
AT ALL FOOD SHOPS

A creamy, light marshmallow—ready to eat. Makes a quick tasty frosting, filling, meringue or sauce. Mixes with Instant Cocoa, peanut butter, jams and jellies. Delightful with hot chocolate.

It Gives a Better Shine

There's "something special" about a Whittemore's Oil Paste Shine that is entirely in harmony with the appearance of the well-dressed man. It affords proof of the extra quality of the polish.

Whittemore's imparts a quick, lustrous polish and keeps the leather pliant. The easy opening container is generous in size. Besides Black, the Oil Paste is available in Tan, Brown, Oxblood and Neutral.

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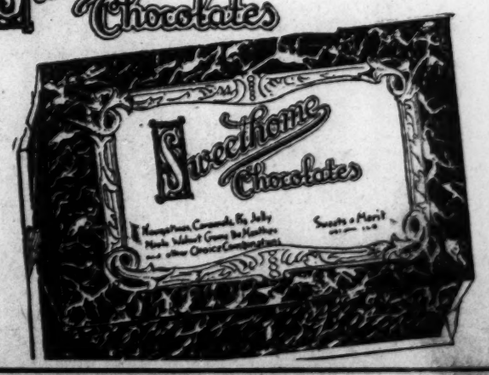


Millions Ready To Halt Loss Of Soil by Erosion

$5,000,000 Allotment to Start Actual Work in 12 States

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—Actual field work of controlling soil erosion on a number of large representative areas scattered throughout the nation is about to be undertaken by the soil erosion service, new branch of the Department of the Interior, operating with a $5,000,000 allotment from the Public Works Administration.

These areas, ranging from 100,000 acres to 15,000,000 acres lie in the Piedmont Plateau of South Carolina, the black-belt of central Texas, the famous Palouse wheat-belt of Washington and Idaho, southwestern Wisconsin, the corn-belt of north-central Missouri and south-central Iowa, central Illinois and the red plains of central Oklahoma, with a Navajo project covering large areas in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah.

The program marks the first attempt in the history of the country to put through a large-scale comprehensive erosion and flood control plan, to apply to complete watersheds from the crest of the ridges down across the slopes where floods originate and on to the mouths of streams.

Every acre will be treated in accordance with its particular needs. Steep, erosive slopes will be taken out of cultivation and planted to trees or grass or other thick growing crops known to be highly resistant to soil washing.

Part of the cultivated land will be protected with the new system of strip-cropping under which erosion-producing crops such as corn and cotton, will be grown between parallel bands of grass, lespedeza, sorghum and other dense crops. The latter crops will catch rainwater flowing down the slopes, on the level, and spread it out, thus protecting the crops growing on the plowed strips below.

In some localities the land will be scarified with a machine which scoops out 10,000 basin-like holes to the acre, each of which retains five gallons of rain, causing it to sink into the ground.

The plan will strike primarily not at reclamation of hopelessly worked-out gullied land, but at saving the remaining areas of good land which still retain part of their topsoil.

The first project will get under way in southwestern Wisconsin where farmers have recently become cognizant of the overwhelming destructiveness of uncontrolled erosion.

Britain Pledged To Peace by King

(Continued from Page 1)

propose to make it a basis of criticism of their own leader's policy in this respect.

The Liberals, under Sir Herbert Samuel, who today appeared for the first time upon Opposition benches in the House of Commons, are concentrating against what they claim to be the British Cabinet's failure to produce results at the Disarmament Conference. Liberals may also make a common cause with Labor in urging more generous treatment for unemployed and greater activity on public works, including rehousing and slum clearance.

Disarmament Urged

"The central purpose of my Government in international affairs," His Majesty declared, "is to promote and sustain by every means in their power peace in the world.

"With this object in view, my Government will continue to cooperate with other governments endeavoring to reach a satisfactory solution of the complicated questions and in all other ways calcu- achieve a settlement acceptable to all and to attain fruitful results from the prolonged labors of the disarmament conference."

"My Government," continued His Majesty, "will remain determined to uphold the work of international cooperation by collective action through the machinery of the League of Nations and in all other ways calculated to further good relations between all states and all peoples."

Dealing with Britain's economic situation, the King said:

Improvement in Trade

"The past year has been marked by a steady growth of confidence in the future prospects of British trade and industry.

"In the opinion of my Government, it is of the first importance that this confidence should be maintained and increased, since it lies at the root of any lasting improvement in the conditions of the country.

"By careful attention to sound principles, both in the control of expenditures and through measures calculated to encourage, my ministers will endeavor to promote a return of the nation step by step to conditions which will permit easing present burdens.

"My ministers will continue their efforts to create favorable conditions for export trade, especially by the negotiation of trade agreements.

"In this way it is hoped that opportunities will be afforded for the development of cotton, coal and exporting trades."

Mr. MacDonald told the House that the British Government was determined to uphold its work of international coöperation, and intended particularly to press for continuance of disarmament efforts. "Peace in the world," he said, "is the greatest issue any government, British or otherwise, could have placed before itself with the determination to keep that before it until it is accomplished."

Mr. MacDonald said the British Government hoped Germany might join in the exchanges looking toward disarmament, and that France and Italy would continue the efforts being made to bring good results from the conference.

"We shall continue to act in all these matters," said the Premier, "in close touch with the United States."

Far Departure From 'Horseless Carriage'

Both Photos by Roi—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Aerodynamic Motorcars in Paris Salon

Left—Bugatti With Non-Resisting Top. Right—Chenard et Walcker "Mistral," an Advanced Product of Streamline Designs.

French Motorcar Following Trend To 'Streamlining'

Mechanical Changes Put Paris in Fast Race for Improvements

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS — Ruthlessly sweeping away the last traces of the "horseless carriage," the "aerodynamic" automobile has taken French constructors by storm. Judging by the predominance of streamline body styles at the Paris Automobile Salon, the flowing "teardrop" car has finally come to stay in France.

As the first of the season's international automobile shows, the Paris Salon claims to set the keynote in automotive developments for the year. While this may be seriously open to question mechanically, the point of view of body design the Paris salon indicates the style for the world.

This year's show is thus of particular international significance. It shows that the makers of mass-produced cars have realized the necessity of adopting the aerodynamic design fostered by the French special body-makers, or "carrossiers," while the carrossiers themselves have gone to even greater extremes in streamlining their models.

Accepted by Public

The results in a number of instances appear almost grotesque, so far are they from the old "horseless carriage" concept of the automobile. What is almost as remarkable is that the public seems this year to have accepted the change—at least in its more moderate form convinced that reduced wind resistance means greater speed and economy.

The "Mistral" of Chenard et Walcker, offers the most striking example of this trend. Yet it differs no more—if as much—from the majority of stock cars shown than these models themselves do from the average automobile of six or eight years ago. Although recalling the "Blue Bird" of Sir Malcolm Campbell, it is not a racing car but a four-seated closed tourer.

More typical of the lines followed by the aerodynamic designers in their effort to lessen wind resistance is the Hispano-Suiza body by Franoy, which has a spare wheel cover that is itself almost a perfect teardrop. Nearly all designers have abandoned the flat, straight radiator for the pointed sloping variety. Generally, too, both front and back fenders come much further forward and down, as in the case of the Delage "Dandy" by one of the leading French carrossiers, M. Henri Chapron.

Advance in Mechanics

Mechanically, the 1933 salon was marked by the widespread adoption of independent wheel suspension, a number of different devices being used for springing the wheels so that they can move up or down independently of each other. Silent gear boxes or transmissions are general, and the automatic or "preselective" gearshift was seen to have grown in favor.

For the first time this year heavy trucks, tractors, buses and other commercial vehicles were exhibited simultaneously with passenger automobiles in the Grand Palais. The great development in the use of Diesel engines for trucks and buses attracted special attention.

Bicycles built, not merely for two, but for three or even four, were a popular feature of the cycle salon, which was held in another wing of the Palais. Tandems, built especially for touring fitted with a luggage carrier and with a gear shifting providing three or four different speeds, were shown by a number of makers, while one manufacturer exhibited a three-seater, with a rack on behind where a fourth passenger might ride.

Touring caravans also proved popular with visitors to the salon, particular interest being shown in a French "trailer" which when folded, is no wider than an ordinary automobile, but which opens out to form an attractive three-room cottage, lacking only the thatched roof to appear part of an old French village.

Fusion Repledges Good Government

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Good Government, and not patronage, will be the objective to which the City Fusion Party will hold as its function in the Fiorello H. LaGuardia administration, its executive chairman, Mr. Maurice P. Davidson, made clear to district workers of the organization today.

Having ousted Tammany from City Hall to make way for a good government régime and establish itself as a political entity, Mr. Davidson said the party's sole program now was to support the governmental policies on which the Fusion campaign was waged. Appointive recommendations it might be called upon to make, he asserted, would be based solely on merit.

Mr. Davidson stressed that the party would continue to represent the unification of independent forces who backed the issue of nonpartisan municipal government in the mayoral race, and not lend itself to the rehabilitation of any political party or faction.

One of the first post-election matters on which the Fusionist machinery will act will be the selection of an independent candidate for state senator in the Bronx to fill the vacancy brought about by the resignation of Mr. Henry G. Shackno, city court justice-elect, a Tamamny Democrat.

Florida Week Held With Forecasts Of Prosperous Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CORAL GABLES, Fla., Nov. 21—Mayors and officials of 50 cities throughout the State are taking part in the Florida Week celebration here.

Indications of returning prosperity and the prospect of the biggest resort season in four years, adds festivity to this second annual observation of Florida Week. City and State leaders meet as the guests of Col. Henry L. Doherty, president of the Florida Year-Round Clubs, to confer on ways and means of providing additional attractions to strengthen Florida's position as the winter playground of the nation.

Further stimulus to the resort season was added by the opening this week of the Roney Plaza Hotel at Miami Beach, an event equal in social importance to the formal opening of the Biltmore last week. With the two leading resort hotels of Miami Beach launching their winter program a full month earlier than last year and 10 weeks ahead of the one-time January openings, Florida citizens are predicting a season of unequaled brilliance.

The annual convention of the Florida Lumber and Millwork Association which opened at the Biltmore Saturday, reports a sharp upturn in business in the last few months, adding to the general optimism pervading the state.

French Interests Seek Low Tariffs In U. S. for Wines

Press Protests Advertising as Foreign, Liquor Made in California

Special from Monitor Bureau

PARIS—The repeal of prohibition in the United States has been the signal for increased efforts of wine and liquor interests in France to obtain advantageaus tariff treatment for French wines.

Because wine-growing is one of the principal sources of national wealth in France, the question has more than a commercial interest. It is likely to become a point of government policy. Nearly a year before the repeal of prohibition the French government attempted to introduce into the negotiations for a new Franco-American trade treaty an "understanding" that, in return for certain concessions, French wines would receive favorable tariff treatment.

That tentative commercial treaty —negotiated by Mr. Walter E. Edge, former Ambassador to France—has never been approved and the Monitor understands that when conversations are resumed on the subject, the advantageous entry of French wines into the United States will be one of the principal objectives of the negotiators for France.

There have, furthermore, been reports in a number of French newspapers to the effect that partial payment of France's war debt to America would be offered in return for a light tariff on wines and champagne. These reports are not taken seriously in official circles.

More attention is being given, however, to the storm of protests in the French press against recent advertisements in American papers which offer certain famous brands of French wines for sale, when the wines advertised are obviously made in California. An appeal is to be made to the American Government, it is stated here, to protect the genuine French products against such unfair competition. It is pointed out in certain circles, however, that those wine and liquor interests which profited by their relations with bootleggers while Prohibition was still in effect, can hardly complain if they now suffer from illegal sales of wine.

Rare White Blackbird Visits London Park

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

THERE has been a flutter in the dovecots of St. James's Park, and a thrill for bird-lovers watching in its walks, for a pure white blackbird has settled there.

Few there are indeed who can claim to have seen a white blackbird in a London park. And even few now have seen the lone stranger. For she rises early and shows herself rarely. Only those who walk abroad when the first worm has just made its appearance have had a real view of her, as she has hopped from her shrubbery to take her breakfast in solitude.

Fresco Facsimiles Of Ancient Temples Shown at Cornell

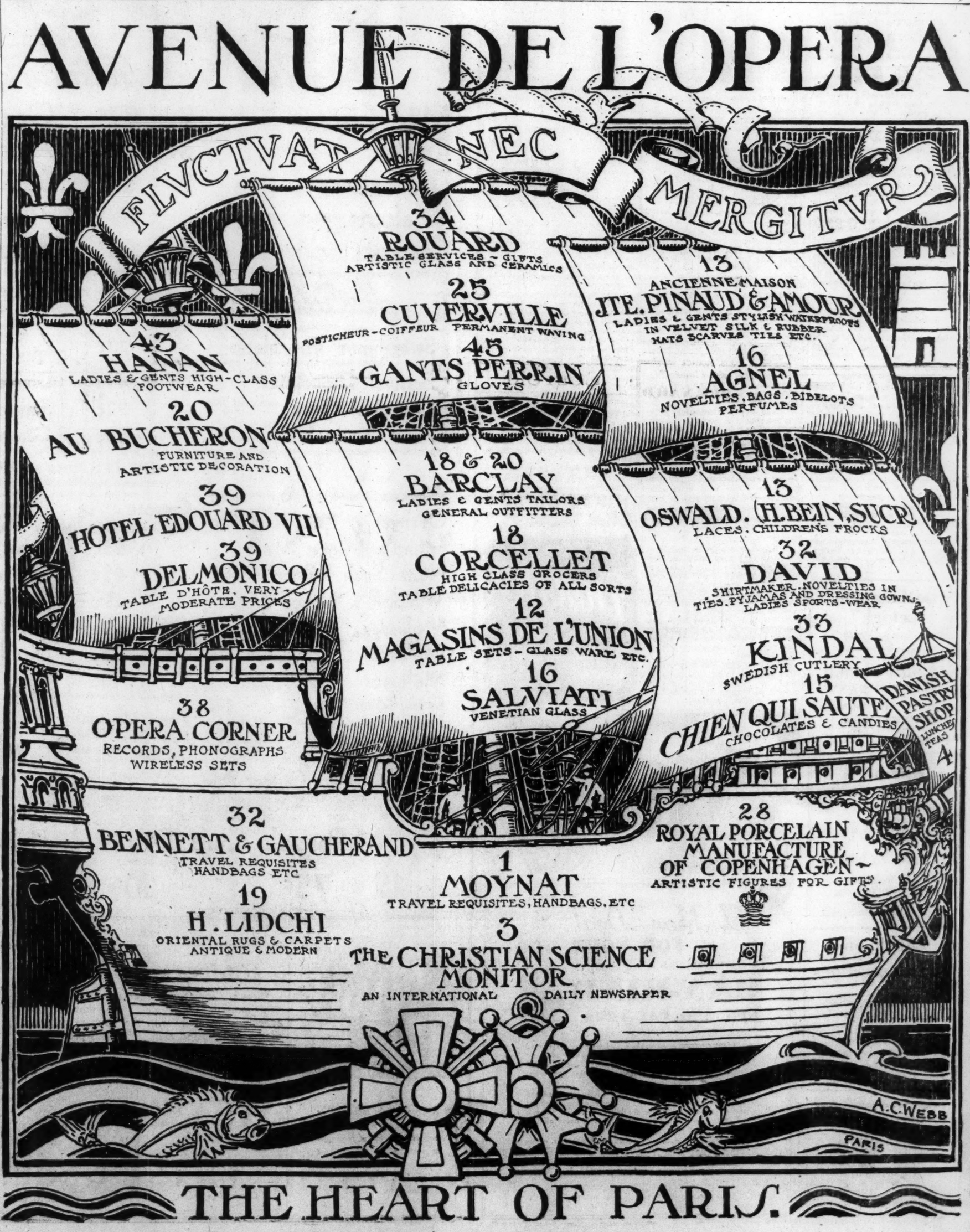
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ITHACA, N. Y., Nov. 21—Pictures representing the culture of an Indo-European people speaking Tocharic, an Aryan language and the latest deciphered addition to the world's language families, have just gone on exhibition at the Cornell University Library. These plates form the most recent accession to the Wason Chinese Collection, one of the greatest assemblages of material in European languages relating to China and the Chinese and their relations to the Western world.

The plates are facsimiles of temple frescoes excavated by the Turfan Expedition to China in 1904-05 at Chotscho, Chinese Turkestan, and reveal a hitherto almost unknown civilization in central Asia. They represent the culture of the fifth to the ninth centuries, A. D., and are largely Buddhistic, but there are Manichæan and Christian wall painting also. They are of particular ethnological interest, for the artists have represented among the many conventional faces and figures of eastern Asiatics occasional portraits of undoubted Syrian, Jewish and red-haired European types.

Consisting of about 9000 volumes when bequeathed to Cornell, the Wason collection now contains more than 20,000 volumes, of which about 8000 are in Chinese. In addition to its rare works, it contains competent reference works.

The Wason collection was willed to Cornell University by Mr. Charles William Wason of Cleveland. Cornell '76, who passed on in 1918. He also provided an endowment of $50,000, the income of which is used to increase the collection.



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Sudden Show of 'To Let' Signs Gives Paris Unfamiliar Look

French Capital, Long Overcrowded, Finds Pressure Eases With Flight of Foreigners and Strict Economizing Among Wealthy and Rentier Classes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS — Wherever one goes in Paris one is faced with signs which have not been seen since before the World War. Everywhere the old familiar notices of "Apartments to let" make their appearance. They are not restricted to one quarter; they are ubiquitous. Evidently they denote a social change of some importance.

What is extraordinary is the swiftness with which they have been brought out. It is as though a word of command had been suddenly issued. At a given moment a considerable percentage of the Paris population has migrated.

Naturally the more prosperous districts have suffered the most. There, in the Plaine Monceau, by the Ecole Militaire, near the Porte Dauphine, at Auteuil, there would seem to be a veritable exodus. But elsewhere there is a similar though not so intensive a desertion of Paris homes. What then has happened?

The obvious reply is that the crisis which has affected all countries has also affected France. Perhaps France is somewhat less hurt than other nations; but at any rate many of the inhabitants of Paris have felt the necessity of reducing their expenditure.

France also knew an epoch in which anything was bought at no matter what price; in which money did not appear to count, and was not counted; in which there was a fictitious prosperity. Those who momentarily benefited by the financial facility rented the most sumptuous and comfortable apartments. Among them were industrialists, business men, bankers. It became impossible to find a commodious apartment at a reasonable rent.

For these and other reasons Paris was overcrowded, and it required patience and systematic investigation to find an apartment, unless one was prepared to bribe the concierge and to pay a substantial indemnity to the occupant—or rather absentee—who had no further use for his premises. His furniture had to be bought at an exorbitant rate. It was a commerce of somewhat doubtful honesty, but it prevailed for a number of years.

Now conditions have completely changed. Money is not to be made so easily. Industrialists, shopkeepers, bankers are obliged to reduce their way of living and can no longer afford the 30,000 ($1908 at .0636), 40,000 and 50,000 francs which were asked as rental in the new and more handsome houses.

The foreigners, too, have disappeared. British and Americans, who receive only two-thirds of their former revenue in francs—even though their nominal revenue in pounds and dollars is undiminished—have been obliged to return to countries where living is cheaper. As for the rentier class, they have seen their means of subsistence cut by as much as 80 per cent, and have been forced to leave the apartments, sumptuous or modest, in which they had been accustomed to live. The rent laws no longer protect them.

Where have they gone? Some of them have simply come down a peg, but as the movement is general, the final result is to leave a percentage of empty apartments. Others have taken refuge in the hotels, which have been hit by the disappearance of the foreigner. Still others have returned to the provinces or to the country. The Paris population has fallen, and there are now "Apartments to let."

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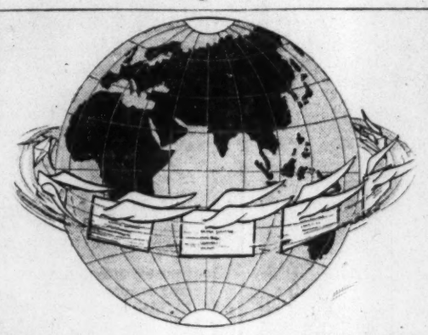
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Will France Go Fascist? Nation Is Beginning to Ask

New Socialist Party, to Be Formed in December, Believes in Strong Action, but National Socialism as in Germany Held Improbable

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

PARIS—Formation of a new Socialist Party by a number of French deputies who were expelled from the orthodox Marxist group because of their Fascist tendencies has again raised the question here: "Will France go Fascist?"

The vigorous protests on the part of the dissident "neo-socialists" that they are not Fascists nor anti-parliamentarians do not completely answer the question. Neither will the program to be elaborated at the congress of the new group early in December. Under the leadership of M. Pierre Renaudel, a companion of that pioneer French Socialist Jean Jaurès, the new party will undoubtedly adopt a name and a program only slightly less Marxian than that of the Marxists themselves.

Why, then, it might be asked, should the question of Fascism arise? The reason is twofold: In the first place, the new Socialist group, despite its anxiety to pin a leftist label on itself, nevertheless differs in one important respect from the old: it demands action, not doctrine, authority and organization within the nation, instead of passive resistance to capitalism and to all bourgeois authority on an international plane.

In the second place, it is not the appearance of the new party which is significant, but the underlying trend of thought and public sentiment of which the Socialist schism is but an indistinct indication. For there is an unmistakable, if as yet very restricted and almost unconscious, trend in certain sections of French opinion toward the authoritarian theories that form the foundation of Fascism.

One of the most striking characteristics of Fascism or National Socialism in Europe has been precisely the fact that it makes its appeal to the two extremes of society, the nationalistic and the socialistic. The very name National Socialism illustrates this, while in Italy, Fascism is founded on the corporative conception of the state which in turn depends on the support of the workers. If a further instance of the confusion to which this has given rise be needed, it is found in the almost laughable way in which half the French press has described the American New Deal as "dangerous Fascism," and the other half as "dangerous Socialism."

In other words, Fascism, reduced to its simplest terms and with the necessary reservations, might be defined as the "working classes," or the proletariat, submitting enthusiastically to a reactionary nationalistic and dictatorial régime which they believe, rightly or wrongly, to be for their benefit. It is in this sense that the question, Will France "go Fascist"? is raised by the appearance of the new Socialist Party.

It is easy to answer the question for the present by a categorical "No." Beyond a doubt, the average Frenchman is still too individualistic, too attached to his rights, too fond of having his say in the direction of public affairs—and above all, still too well off economically—to abandon the parliamentary system.

Moreover, the small peasant proprietor makes an unfavorable soil for the growth of Fascism. In Germany the large number of middle class people whose means had been seriously reduced by inflationary and other conditions since the war made Fascism possible in the first instance. In France, however, the relatively large number of reasonably well-to-do small farmers, whose holdings were not seriously impoverished, have proved a barrier against the new movement.

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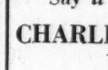
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New Structures Reflect Growth Of Great Papers

Journalistic Expansion Finds True Expression in Fine Plants

Expanding modern journalism is represented by a number of new structures throughout the world, reflecting the architectural, mechanical and literary tastes of the times.

Among these new plants is the Herald-Traveler building in Boston, now in full operation, and the Los Angeles Times plant in Los Angeles and the Star and Times buildings in St. Louis, both under construction.

The $3,500,000 Herald-Traveler plant towers seven stories above Boston's downtown streets. Speed is its keynote. To effect this a new 24-unit press was installed. With this and its other equipment the Herald-Traveler press room can turn out papers at double its previous rate. Complete electrification of the plant has put production into double-quick time. The building from top to bottom has been designed to provide smooth, fast and quiet operation.

A radio studio is a feature of the new building. From here, news bulletins and programs are radiocast. The plant also is equipped with a splendid radio receiving set, from which programs may be switched to loudspeakers at 10 different points throughout the building.

The Boston Sunday Herald celebrated the opening of the new building by publishing, in addition to the regular edition, a 70-page section containing interior and exterior pictures of the entire structure. This was issued on Sept. 13, 1931 and is still one of the prize accomplishments of The Christian Science Monitor's downtown neighbor.

St. Louis Star and Times

The Star and Times, St. Louis' youngest newspaper, is in the process of acquiring the newest newspaper plant in the city. Its future $1,500,000 home, now rising in gray limestone on North Twelfth Boulevard in the center of the new business district in that vicinity, is planned to be a model of efficiency in newspaper making.

Other features of the new building will be its facilities for newsprint delivery via the underground tracks of the Illinois Terminal Railroad, its saw-tooth delivery platform, permitting rapid ingress and egress of trucks and the independent gravity stereotype plate droppers, which will employ compressed air to speed up the handling of the plates.

Founded as a weekly publication in 1884, the predecessor to the Star and Times became a daily newspaper three years later. In 1901 it moved to its soon to be abandoned home at Twelfth Boulevard and Olive Street and in 1905 absorbed the St. Louis Chronicle. Purchased by John C. Roberts in 1913, it is now published by his son, Mr. Elzey Roberts, who has been president of the company for 12 years. Eighteen months ago, the St. Louis Times was purchased by the Star and since then the paper has been called the Star and Times. It is known for a vigorous editorial page.

Los Angeles Times

When the Los Angeles Times moves across First Street from its present location into a new building facing upon the Civic Center next June or July it will be housed in one of the finest plants possessed by a western newspaper.

The architectural plans call for a six-story building of steel and reinforced concrete construction. It is to be 140 feet high, and will be finished in white terra cotta and granite. The ground area occupied is 165 by 365 feet, and six acres of floor space will be provided. With the exception of two storerooms for lease on the ground floor, it will be devoted exclusively to the publishing activities of the Times-Mirror Company.

A steel skeleton for the new Times is being assembled rapidly as workmen rush to complete this unofficial, but important, addition to the group of public buildings that cluster about Los Angeles' imposing City Hall. The Times Building, which faces the California State Office Building, has been designed to harmonize with these government structures.

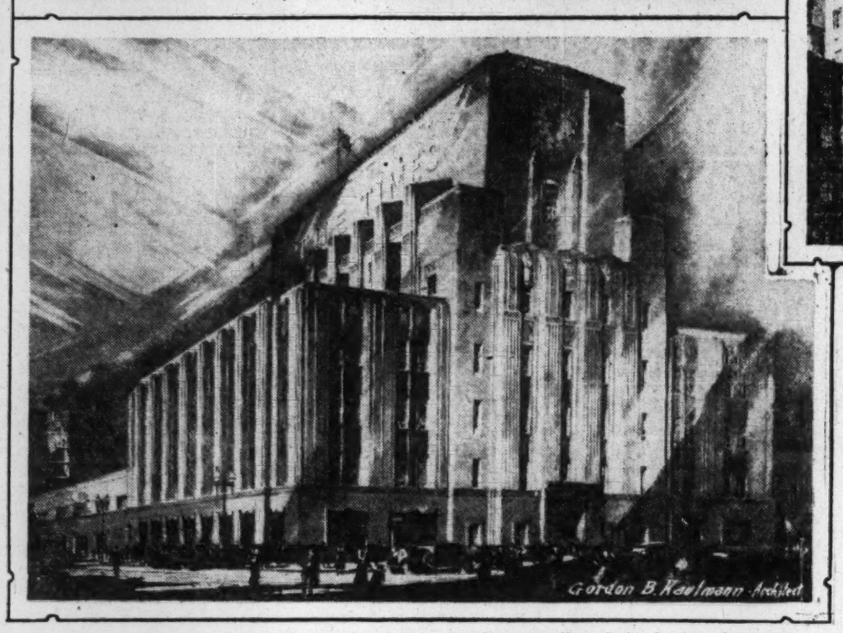
In many ways unique, the Los Angeles Times is regarded as one of the strongest and most influential western newspapers and by many as the leading independent daily newspaper of the Pacific southwest.

Since 1892, the publishers of the Times have waged an unremitting warfare upon the closed shop in American industry. The resentment aroused in some labor circles by this policy led to the dynamiting of its plant in 1910. Disregarding this threat, the newspaper continued its campaign, and Los Angeles has remained distinctively "an open-shop city."

A campaign against the liquor traffic has also been carried forward assiduously by the Times, even while other powerful newspapers deserted prohibition and launched an attack upon the Eighteenth Amendment. At the end of the last temperance campaign, it remained one of the few dry metropolitan dailies.

The present building program is being carried forward at an estimated cost of $1,650,000. It is the fruit of five years of planning on the part of Mr. Harry Chandler, editor and publisher. The old building is to be dismantled to make way for civic center expansion.

Monuments Arise to Modern Journalism



Upper Left: Courtesy of St. Louis Star and Times to the Christian Science Monitor. Upper Right: Courtesy of Herald-Traveler, Boston: Lower Left: Courtesy of Los Angeles Times.

Newspaper Homes Keep Up With Growth of Press

Upper Left—St. Louis Star and Times. Upper Right—New Herald-Traveler Building, Boston. Lower Left—Architect's Sketch of New Los Angeles Times Building Now Under Construction.

Messages of Felicitation Come From Press of World

Leaders in Public Thought Compliment Monitor on Work It Has Done in Promoting Better Understanding Among Nations of the Earth

Messages of felicitation to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *on the attainment of its twenty-fifth anniversary have been received from publishers and editors of newspapers in all parts of the world. Some of these appreciative communications appear below. Others will appear in subsequent issues this week.*

Cleveland Plain Dealer

Paul Bellamy

When The Christian Science Monitor started some 25 years ago I do not believe there was more than a handful of American newspaper men who gave it a chance to succeed. It was said that the Monitor would pay the penalty which had been often paid before of being merely the organ of a particular group, in this case a religious denomination.

These prohpets of disaster were all wrong. The Monitor, though not a newspaper in the sense that most American newspapers are, proceeded to create a new species and the general public has increasingly liked it. The Monitor makes a definite contribution to intelligent public opinion. Its treatment of national and international news is far-sighted, objective and illuminating. Furthermore, its editorial position has always been idealistic and it has contended bravely and effectively for what it believed to be right.

The Morning Post, London

H. A. Gwynne

It gives me great pleasure to congratulate any newspaper on its vigorous survival after 25 years of existence—and such 25 years—and especially The Christian Science Monitor. It has proved beyond a doubt that there is a large and increasing public, both in the United States and here, who appreciate the presentation of news without sensation and with a due respect for the right of the individual to his own privacy. The Monitor has, too, proved conclusively that Christianity and sound and honest journalism are not incompatible but a much appreciated combination.

The profession of journalism is the noblest in the world if it be exercised with a sense of responsibility, with a contempt for mere personalities and an honest endeavor to promote the general good of the community.

These have been the objectives to which the Monitor has always sought to attain, and I wish it all good luck.

Lidové Noviny, Prague

Eduard Bass

On the occasion of your anniversary allow me to tender to you in behalf of Lidové Noviny our most sincere congratulations. You can look back with just pride for you have succeeded in building up a truly international organ of public opinion which has been a great power for good. Your constructive policy, your steady emphasis on the positive achievements of all nations is worthy of the highest praise.

Steering clear of the merely ephemeral and sensational and concentrating on permanent and cultural interests you have attained a unique position in the world's press. And here I wish to add how much we appreciate your desire faithfully to represent the point of view of every nation and especially the attention you have devoted to the aspirations of the smaller nations of Europe. We note with pleasure the increasing attention which you have been giving to our Republic.

I don't hesitate to say that your attitude that aims at close international coöperation and mutual understanding should be shared by all journalists who are anxious to foster the spirit of good will and friendliness among all nations.

Frankfurter Zeitung

(Berlin)

Rudolf Kircher

In sending the Frankfurter Zeitung's sincerest wishes to The Christian Science Monitor, we relaize that in so doing we make an acknowledgment and enter into an obligation. That is, that during the next 25 years we shall, with equal zeal and sincerity, stand side by side with our great Boston contemporary for the same eternal ideas, which we both are proud to represent to the public—on either side of the ocean.

The changeable, often very dramatic developments of these past 25 years, have taught us to be patient and not to lose faith in the community of our ideas, even though the external trend of history has sometimes caused the paths of our two nations to diverge considerably—as, for instance, during the World War.

Today, peace is not threatened in a military way, and it is our mutual wish that peace may continue to be assured. Mental, social and economic misunderstandings are the struggles which we have to pass through. Each country attempts to find its own way according to its special conditions. Your great country is in the midst of a tremendous struggle—our own is wrestling seriously with itself and for its future.

Let us not intrude the one upon the other! Let us help each other! Let us hold on with patience and complete trust. The history of The Christian Science Monitor and the 75 years' work of the Frankfurter Zeitung are a guarantee that just as good will and mutual understanding will not be lacking in future, so we shall not fail to preserve that ideal tradition of which we are proud.

The Folket, Oslo

"The Christian Sciehce Monitor, Boston, is building a new house of $4,000,000. This amount has been collected in churches all over the world. The paper renders every possible support to the temperance movement. It is independent of any power of capitalism, does not publish sensations and is on the whole a highly honorable paper of an enormous spread."

Neue Freie Presse, Vienna

Dr. Benedikt

In one way only can the journalist escape the possibility of his work becoming one of transient worth—that is by striving to make appear before the reader a new world in every issue and not being satisfied with the mere recording of events, but by becoming creative and a molder of opinion.

The Christian Science Monitor has approached this ideal more than perhaps any other newspaper in the world. It endeavors to influence the opinion of men permanently and lastingly by excluding as far as possible that news which emphasizes the bad in human nature, and by making plain those things which lead upward and improve mankind.

Today it is a pleasure to me as the editor of the Neue Freie Presse to wish your highly esteemed paper and its editors success and prosperity and further profitable activity for all future time.

Le Petit Parisien, Paris

Elie J. Bois

"I am very glad to associate myself and my French colleagues with the anniversary celebrations of The Christion Science Monitor; happy to take part in any form of manifestation that will prove a Frenchman's friendship for the United States.

The press of the world plays an important part in the development of friendly relations and of a better understanding between nations. In journalism, as in politics, the last 50 years have been marked by considerable progress in this direction. Much still remains to be done, but I am convinced that the press will become increasingly conscious of its great responsibilities in this task.

Taber Is Reëlected Master of Grangers On Initial Ballot

BOISE, Idaho, Nov. 21 (AP)—With reëlection of Mr. Louis J. Taber of Ohio as its national master, along with the most of its other officers, the National Grange yesterday settled down for a week of business sessions. Next year's convention was awarded to Connecticut, but the city in which it will be held was not selected.

Mr. Taber's election, which came on the first ballot yesterday, was described by a spokesman as "overwhelming." It was explained there are no nominations in Grange elections, the delegates writing the name of their choice on the ballots.

To the office of Ceres, the highest position for women in the Grange, Mrs. Arthur A. Sherman of Portsmouth, R. I., was elected, succeeding Mrs. James T. Phillips of Ewing, Mo. Other officers, all reelected, included: Lecturer, James C. Farmer, South Newbury, N. H.; chaplain, Harry B. Crawford of Houlton, Maine.

Declaring "the Grange will battle as never before in its history to protect and promote the interests of the American farmer," Master Taber, after his election for the sixth consecutive two-year term, declared the depression "will not be cured until we do justice to the farmer and until agriculture receives its fair share of the national income, sufficient to enable the farmer to pay his debts and taxes and to again purchase the products of industry."

American-Hawaiian S. S. Net

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—American-Hawaiian Steamship Company reports October net profit, before federal taxes, of $148,743, compared with $99,270 a year ago. For the 10 months ended Oct. 31 net profit was $696,912, compared with a deficit of $444,511 for the like 1932 period.

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The Home Forum

In Defense of the Unicorn

(From The Home Forum Page of May 26, 1927)

THERE lies on my desk an interesting and welcome letter from one who has been informed that I should like some day to write a Natural History of Hobbyhorses, but that I have decided to postpone my studies upon this absorbing topic until I have completed my present researches into the mediæval legend of the Unicorn. This letter is written throughout in a tone of most gracious kindliness and is in all important respects exactly the kind of letter to warm the heart of an author toiling obscurely at his desk, year in and year out, with no more emolument or praise than is just sufficient to keep him scribbling on. I hope I shall not be thought ungrateful to my generous unknown friend, therefore, in singling out one sentence of the letter—a sentence perhaps not seriously intended—for adverse comment. In the midst of much judicious and deserved praise of hobbyhorses my correspondent exhorts me to "cut the Unicorn," meaning, I suppose, to cut his acquaintance and pretermit my studies in his legend, and then continues with the remark to which I should like to draw special attention—"To me he has never seemed quite respectable."

My answer to this letter lies also on the desk before me. I have written: "But what if my own hobbyhorse happens to be, at present, the disreputable Unicorn? Should not one master the practice of this equestrianism before he aspires—or descends—to the bookish theoric? The world has waited long and patiently for a history of hobbyhorses, and can wait another lustrum, but there are some people, perhaps half a dozen, who are positively clamoring for a history of Unicorns. These must be first served."

Having finished this answer, which is not nearly so complaisant as I could wish, I sat pondering for a full minute with my pen poised above the signature, so that before the ink was dry upon the paper I was far gone in a revery upon hobbyhorses and unicorns, respectability and—well, its opposite. And first I thought how strangely it has come about that this noble and stately beast, once revered by all mankind for his beauty and power and wildness, should have fallen so low in the way of three hundred years that now there is only one so poor as to do him reverence. I thought of that rich tapestry in Florence, "all the long labor of some captive queen," which depicts the naming of the animals in the Garden of Eden, remembering how they file past Adam in pairs—all save one, the Unicorn, and he moves on before the whole procession serene, resplendent and alone. Alone! In that solitude of the Unicorn, by which as much as by his foremost position the maker of the tapestry intended, no doubt, to suggest his supreme precellency, I found, or thought I found, the clue to his present low repute. For is it not true, I asked myself, that all things increase in respectability in proportion as they are numerous, widely familiar, generally known? A straw hat in June is eminently respectable, at any rate if it is of the same general shape and color as ten million other straw hats of the season, but a straw hat in January is another thing. Almost any flimsy opinion that can win ten million votes is by that fact respectable, but the most brilliant idea that ever entered a human consciousness is disreputable so long as it is entertained by its discoverer alone. Now Unicorns, said I to myself, are rare. They are so excessively rare that some people even go so far as to call them fabulous. What wonder, then, that they are no longer held respectable? If there were great herds of Unicorns roaming the steppes of Asia, the members of the packers' association at least would speak of them with respect, but as a matter of fact the Unicorn has now been driven far up into the mountain fastnesses of the poet's imagination, and the poet cannot certainly say whether his imagination be truthful.

I admit, therefore, that the Unicorn is no longer respectable. But I should like to know whether my correspondent is aware that his horn, according to the expert testimony of Thomas Dekkar, was once "worth a city," and that Queen Elizabeth's specimen—not a very good one—was valued, according to the German traveler Hentzner, at the equivalent of two million dollars. I mention these things not because they seem to me particularly significant, but only because we are so likely to estimate respectability in these days upon a pecuniary standard. Does my correspondent know that within the horn and at its base there lies a great carbuncle which no man has ever looked upon and lived to tell the tale? And is he aware that when one cuts the horn longitudinally he finds therein the figures of men and women and plants and trees and running streams all curiously carved from end to end, a little world? All this, I know, is nothing to the purpose, and I am merely showing what everyone knows, that a cow's horn is much more respectable, yet I cannot help dwelling upon these things with a certain fondness of pride. (I have, by the way, a unicorn's horn of my own. It lies on the desk before me as I write. There was a time when the proudest king in Europe would have given the jeweled crown off his head to possess it.)

No, the Unicorn is not respectable, yet men have been hunting for him these three thousand years, and they still are hunting among the snows of Tibet, through "antres vast and deserts idle," in Cathay and Kamchatka, and where the brows of Caucasus stand up and take the morning. It is a strange thing in human nature that men should so tirelessly pursue and seek and be unable to do without the dreams, the fleeting beauty, which they do not even respect; but so it is; there are many examples. Beauty and wisdom are not respectable, yet we cannot quite let them alone.

I imagine my correspondent as threading the paths of some intricate wood, in the land of Cockayne or the Lost Atlantis or perhaps among the bosky denes of Xanadu, and suddenly, breasting the fern, a milk-white beast rises tremendous upon the sight, his refulgent horn tapering upward two fathoms high among the boughs and glimmering there like ivory in the moonshine. O then, I think, all consideration of social ratings would drop away and he who had been blessed with such a vision would think better of his eyes forever.

The Unicorn, I am glad to say, is no more respectable than Robinson Crusoe on his desert isle or Henry Thoreau at Walden Pond. He is simply himself. Wolves go in packs, swine root in droves, hippopotami delight to wallow together in the river mud, and hobbyhorses are never happy unless there are thirty or forty of them all rocking away together in cacophonous unison, but the Unicorn stalks alone. He is the lonely individualist among beasts, dwelling secretly in remote places, Cæsar of his leafy Rome. Never have two Unicorns been seen together—a fact which has led some investigators to doubt whether the Unicorn is not, like the Phœnix, unique. I myself incline to this view, chiefly because I question whether our comparatively insignificant planet, so much concerned as it is with respectability, is worthy of more than one Unicorn at a time.

There is this thing to be observed about respectability, that it is always quite able to take care of itself. Ten thousand pens are scribbling and scratching day and night in its service, probably because it pays so well. I think it needs no help of mine. Now hobbyhorses are highly respectable; they are kept by comfortable and well-fed leisurely men; they are groomed and curried and fed with sugar-plums by pampered servants. But scarcely anyone cares for the Unicorn any more. He who was once depicted with veneration in stained glass, on tapestry and canvas, in wood and stone, is now fading into a myth. The very belief that there is or has ever been a creature of such beauty and power is now thought to be a mark of childish credulity. The Unicorn is not respectable. I shall continue my researches.

O. S.

From the Home Forum Page of May 22, 1922

Monday Morning: From an Etching by Dwight C. Sturges

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY

A Great Woman

(From The Home Forum Page of December 5, 1910)

There is a saying by an American poet which at this hour speaks to the hearts of Christian Scientists, the whole world over. It was cited in the Monitor on Saturday, December 3. It is from Dr. Holmes:

"Love must be still our Master; till we learn
What He can teach us of a woman's heart
We know not His whose love embraces all."

Both as the loving woman heart and noble Leader, Mrs. Eddy stands in history where no women ever stood before, and her Leadership has been conditioned by her love. She loved God enough to lay down all to follow His Christ. She loved her fellowmen enough to suffer for them, to bear all and hope all for them. The record of her life shows the endurance and the patience which Lowell names "all the passion of great hearts." She labored without rest, save as God gave her rest, for the help of humanity. That scorn, ridicule, misunderstanding, were often her portion, but points the more clearly to her place among the few great leaderships of the world. For who has ever brought the gift of a great heart to sinning humanity, to find its love wholly received? The greater the offering, the more certain the cross and thorns.

Mrs. Eddy's love for her fellows is something which all who knew her personally speak of with reverent wonder. She knew God; and this kept the sources of love ever open for her. It was the greatest of all her demonstrations—the multitudinous sweetness of her thought for others, for those near and those afar. To see her was to see a face of exquisite purity, illumined as by a light from within, which broke into a smile wherein love was as a visible emanation, touching the beholder to humility and wonder. But as she herself would have said, this was not her own love, originating in a human heart. Rather was it a tide out of the infinite deeps of Love divine, in which the whole creation moves.

It was abiding in God which made Mrs. Eddy great. It was unswerving adherence to a high ideal. No material thing could hinder, no sorrow or disaster delay. She pressed toward the mark for the prize of her high calling, and this prize was not so much a crown for herself as the healing of the heart of the whole world.

Christian Scientists feel that nothing which they can do is too much to prove their love and loyalty to one who gave them all she had. And so through this whole self-surrender she had indeed all to give them—the great All which the presence of divine Mind, of infinite Love, bestows upon His humblest child.

M. L. B.

Harvest

(From The Home Forum Page of April 12, 1927)

"I will restore to you the years
that the locust hath eaten."—Joel.

The thin years, the unfruitful years,
The years that the locust hath eaten,
I will restore to you for your tears
To sweeten.

I will restore them all again,
Your barns shall be overflowing,
Your hands shall gather and heap the grain
Of their sowing.

Here is your labor manifest—
The anguish, the loss, the pain—
Compassion-garnered, at length, and dressed
As golden grain.

Not one lost kernel or empty ear
Hath escaped the freshening tarns
Of my care, who am the overseer
Of your barns.

Plow and sow and stack, then beat
On your heart's threshing floor,
Till there bursts from the silken sheaf of wheat
Its precious core.

I will restore for your safekeeping
The years that the locusts destroy;
For patience sown, there shall be reaping
Of joy.

FANNY DE GROOT HASTINGS.

Yorkshire Moors

(From The Home Forum Page of June 8, 1928)

Deep in the heart of the Pennine Range it lies, hidden in the wilds of the Yorkshire moors, an undiscovered land of faery. A stiff climb from the village, a sudden turn of the road, and one is in full view of the twin lakes lying along the valley, laving the feet of the towering hills.

Down below, faint mists of early morning veil the water and hillsides in a land of mystery and enchantment. The shadow halfway across the lake lies still. Beyond, the water is clear and pure as glass, reflecting the bending trees and the green slopes and the sky, and lending to every reflection a beauty passing speech.

Then gradually the sun breaks through. Gone now are mystery and glamour. All is bared to the light of day. The sun mocks romance, and chases the veils and shadows across the water, over the hills and away.

The wayfarer, high up on the peaks above, sees the hills rising one behind the other, their bare outlines folding into each other with a grace so perfect that it is no wonder Ruskin pronounced this miniature Switzerland to be the finest view in England. Here nature is in a generous mood. She gives vastness and repose, the lure of enchantment. Out of the common elements of water and earth and light, she weaves a beauty as sublime as it is austere.

The only voice in the silence is the bubble of the brook in the valley below, dancing its way to the lakes under the shadowing pines. For companionship "there is the wind on the heath, brother," and that is all. The lonely road winds across the moors and far away. It reappears below, following the bend of the lake, and wending its way to the great city of steel and smoke and furnaces ten miles distant.

But these lofty hills know nothing of cities, and care less. They dwell forever in peace. Their isolation from the world and its trivialities is complete. Like all truly great things, they are accessible and free.

Die Saiten des Denkens

Übersetzung des auf dieser Seite in englischer Sprache erscheinenden christlich-wissenschaftlichen Aufsatzes

DIE Harfe war schon im Altertum bekannt und bei den alten Ägytern im Gebrauch. Sie wurde ein Lieblingsinstrument des hebräischen Volkes, und spielte bei dessen Gesellschafts- und Religionsfeierlichkeiten eine hervorragende Rolle. Von geübter Hand gespielt, hat ihre liebliche Musik zu allen Zeiten den Zuhören einen gewissen Frieden gebracht. In der Geschicte König Sauls lesen wir, daß, wenn er schwermütig und unruhig wurde, „David die Harfe nahm und spielte mit seiner Hand; so erquickte sich Saul, und es ward besser mit ihm, und der böse Geist wich von ihm".

Mary Baker Eddy, die Entdeckerin und Gründerin der Christlichen Wissenschaft schreibt in „Wissenschaft und Gesundheit mit Schlüssel zur Heiligen Schrift" (S. 213): „Das sterbliche Gemüt ist eine Harfe mit vielen Saiten, die entweder Mißklang oder Harmonie ertönen läßt, je nachdem die Hand, welche darüber hinstreicht, menschlich oder göttlich ist". Wir wissen gut, wie uns durch den Sinn gehende Gedanken der Furcht, der Ungewißheit, der Minderwertigkeit, des Neides, des Bedauerns, des Tadels, der Selbstverdammung oder des Grolls unser Denken verwirren, unsern Frieden stören und unsere Leistungsfähigkeit verringern. Vertrauensvolle, liebende, versöhnliche, zärtliche, hoffnungsvolle und mutige Gedanken dagegen bringen uns ein gewisses Maß von Macht, Freiheit, Stärke und Zuversicht. Der Punkt, den wir zuweilen nicht so klar sehen, ist: was sollen wir tun, damit die göttliche Hand statt der menschlichen die Saiten unseres Denkens berühre?

Paulus ermahnt uns: „Ein jeglicher sei gesinnet, wie Jesus Christus auch war". Ein Freund kann nur dann in unser Heim gelangen, wenn ihm die Tür geöffnet und er eingelassen wird. So können auch jene heiligen Gedanken, die Christus Jesus so vollständig regierten, nur dann in unser Gedankenheim gelangen, wenn wir ihnen die Tür öffnen und sie einlassen—für sie empfänglich werden. Demut, kindliche Gelehrigkeit, Dankbarkeit und Anerkennung öffnen dem Christus, der Wahrheit, die Tür. Über diese heilende, erhebende Kraft schreibt der Offenbarer Johannes: „Siehe, ich stehe vor der Tür und klopfe an. So jemand meine Stimme hören wird und die Tür auftun, zu dem werde ich eingehen und das Abendmahl mit ihm halten und er mit mir".

Auf der Harfe können mancherlei Melodien gespielt werden. Der die Hand des Spielers beherrschende Gedanke bestimmt, ob eine Melodie je nach der Stimmung weiche, zarte Musik oder starke, erhabene Akkorde verlangt. Ebenso teilt, wenn wir es nur zulassen, die göttliche unendliche Kraft dem menschlichen Leben wahre Harmonien mit, sei es, daß zärtliches Erbarmen oder freudige Stärke und Zuversicht vonnöten ist. Ein eingehendes Ergründen der Begriffsbestimmungen für Gott und der sieben sinnverwandten Ausdrücke: Leben, Wahrheit, Liebe, Prinzip, Gemüt, Seele, Geist mit Hilfe der Konkordanz zu Wissenschaft und Gesundheit trägt viel dazu bei, im menschlichen Denken fortschreitendes Entfalten göttlicher Harmonien zu wecken.

Sollte es uns, wenn wir auf das Anklopfen der materiellen Sinne mit ihrem Gefolge von Krankheit, Unfall, Fehlschlag, Armut und Tod die Tür öffnen, überraschen, wenn wir finden, daß sie von unseren Gedanken Besitz ergreifen? Durch die Christiche Wissenschaft lernen wir allem, was stören und beunruhigen will, den Eintritt verweigern und nur Segnendes und Heilendes einlassen.

Ein Schüler der Christlichen Wissenschaft erhielt eines Tages telefonisch die Nachricht, daß jemand in der Familie im Sterben liege. Menschliche Annahmen bemächtigten sich eine Zeitlang des sterblichen Gemüts und erfüllten es mit Sorge und Furcht, doch nicht lange; denn der Schüler nahm das christlich-wissenschaftliche Liederbuch und sang Lieder daraus—neue Lieder—Lieder mit erhebenden, heilenden Botschaften von ewigem Leben. Das Göttliche berührte die Saiten des Denkens, ein herrlicher Friede und Ruhe folgten, und der Todesschatten ging vorüber. Man kann widrigen Zuständen—Verlusten, Verbrechen, Arbeitslosigkeit, Mutlosigkeit, Ungerechtigkeit, Unmäßigkeit—selbst mit einem geringen Verständnis der Christlichen Wissenschaft gelassen und zuversichtlich entgegentreten. Haben wir einigermaßen zwischen dem Menschlichen und dem Göttlichen unterscheiden gelernt, so halten wir uns an unsere höchste Auffassung vom Rechten und warten darauf, daß Engel die Saiten unseres Denkens berühren und uns vorwärts führen. In Wissenschaft und Gesundheit (S. 581) haben wir für Engel u. a. die Erklärung: „Gottes Gedanken, die zum Menschen kommen; geistige Eingebungen, die rein und vollkommen sind". Sind wir standhaft und beharrlich, so können wir einen Frieden erwarten und erleben, der höher ist als der, den Saul fand. Auch wir werden erquickt und gut ausgerüstet werden und mit erneuter Kraft ausziehen, um die Gespenster des sterblichen Denkens, die „das Land umher durchziehen", zu vernichten.

Auskunft über christlich-wissenschaftliche Schriften in deutscher Sprache gibt auf Anfrage die christlich-wissenschaftliche Verlagsgesellschaft (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

The Suburbanite—November

(From The Home Forum Page of November 24, 1925)

Early morning in November in the suburbs of a city.
Nudging gently at my pillow,
"Come!" my collie's cold nose calls me
"Come! It's time to start the day!"
Lying there a moment longer how the sweet cool air delights me,
air that comes across the meadows, comes from off and far away.
Now a neighbor's dog is barking, and the eager, busy clucking
of a flock of hens comes to me very clearly from below.
Then I rise to see the gardens lying far as eye can wander
covered light with frosted silver, far and wide as sight can go,
while above them very slowly with a lovely lazy gesture
there the eastern sky is stretching, shaking off night's heavy garments
bathing deep in morning's glow.

Night is falling in the suburbs. All the long day's work is over.
Here I stand beside my collie with a precious evening free.
Far across the miles of meadow clustering city lights are calling
sending silent invitation to suburbanites like me
to come in and add their portion to the city's vast excitement
hear what all the world is hearing, see what all the world can see.
To the call of lights is added now the urgent screaming whistle
of the last express which seems to say, "Come, leave your narrow lane!"
But I? I take a breath of air sweet scented from my garden
And I answer, "Not tonight, kind friends, good dwellers in the city,
I'll maybe come another time, but not tonight, kind train."
"O, very well, then!" shrills the train, and off it flies without me,
its flaming skirts high fluttering behind it through the night.
So disappears that last hot link between me and the city,
and a deeper peace comes over me and fills me with delight.
I look across the vacant miles and all is still about me,
but over me November stars are wonderfully bright.

ELIZABETH CHALLIS ADAMS.

The Harpstrings of Thought

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE harp is an instrument of ancient origin, dating back to the days of the Egyptians of olden times. It became a favorite instrument of the Hebrew people and played a prominent part in their social and religious celebrations. Down through the centuries, whenever its strings have been plucked by a skillful hand, its sweet music has brought a measure of peace to its listeners. In the history of King Saul we read that when he was disquieted and troubled, "David took an harp, and played with his hand: so Saul was refreshed, and was well, and the evil spirit departed from him."

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, tells us in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 213) that "mortal mind is the harp of many strings, discoursing either discord or harmony according as the hand, which sweeps over it, is human or divine." We well know how thoughts of fear, uncertainty, inferiority, envy, regret, criticism, self-condemnation, or resentment sweeping through our consciousness confuse our thinking, disturb our harmony, and lower our efficiency. On the other hand, thoughts of trust, love, forgiveness, tenderness, hope, and courage bring into our experience a measure of power, freedom, strength, and assurance. The point not so clearly seen sometimes is how to let the divine hand instead of the human sweep the harpstrings of our thinking.

St. Paul admonishes, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus." It is obvious that a friend cannot be admitted to our home until the door is opened and he is let in. Neither can those holy thoughts which so completely governed Christ Jesus come into our mental home until we open the door and let them in—until we become receptive. Humility, childlike teachableness, gratitude, and praise open the door to the Christ, Truth. Of this healing, uplifting power, the Revelator writes, "Behold, I stand at the door, and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him, and will sup with him, and he with me."

On the strings of the harp may be played a variety of harmonies. The thought governing the hand that sweeps it controls the melody, whether the mood be for soft, tender music or for strong, exalted chords. Likewise, the divine infinite power imparts true harmonies to human lives, if we but permit, whether the need be for tender compassion or for joyous strength and assurance. Consecrated study of the definitions of God and the seven synonyms, Life, Truth, Love, Principle, Mind, Soul, Spirit, through the help of the Concordance to Science and Health will do much to awake human thought to the progressive unfoldment of divine harmonies.

If we open the door in response to the knocking of the material senses, with their train of sickness, accident, failure, poverty, death, should we be surprised if we find them taking possession of our thought? Through Christian Science we are learning to close the door to whatever would disturb or annoy, and to let in only that which blesses and heals.

Over the telephone there came one day to a student of Christian Science a message that one of the family was at the point of death. For a time mortal mind was swept by human beliefs, with resultant anxiety and fear. But not for long, for turning to the Christian Science Hymnal, the student began singing songs—new songs—songs with uplifting, healing messages of eternal life. The harpstrings of thought were touched by the divine, a beautiful sense of peace and calm followed, and the shadow of death vanished. It is possible, even with a slight understanding of Christian Science, to face untoward conditions—losses, crime, unemployment, discouragement, injustice, intemperance—with calmness and assurance. Having learned in a measure to distinguish between the human and the divine, we accept that which is our highest sense of right, and wait for angels to sweep the harpstrings of our thought and lead us forward. Angels are defined in part in Science and Health (p. 581) as "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect." If we are steadfast and persistent, we may expect and experience an ever higher sense of peace than came to Saul, and we too shall be refreshed and well, fortified to go forth with renewed vigor to smite the ghosts of mortal thinking "going to and fro in the earth," and "walking up and down in it."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into German]

By Nature

(From The Home Forum Page of September 6, 1927)

Put the love of poetry
Into a child?
No, but let it stay there,
Growing wild.

ISABEL FISKE CONANT.

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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Manchester—Cottonopolis—mill chimneys towering skyward—old-fashioned cobbled streets—huge warehouses—and the resultant grime of industry.

These are the uppermost memories which many a stranger takes back home with him after a hurried visit to this great city. But if he had stayed a little longer he might have returned with memories of a city typical of the industrial North of England, for it has much wider and greater associations.

There is character about a city that lies 36 miles from the sea and yet can rise to the eminent position of Britain's fourth port. Few people outside the city itself are aware that Manchester holds such a position.

It takes weeks to explore London. It takes years to discover the real Manchester. Its population of just more than 750,000 may not seem large when compared with that of London, New York or Paris, but its importance lies in being the center of a huge industrial area. Within a radius of 25 miles from the center of the city there is a population of 4,354,000, while 18,198,000 people reside within 100 miles.

Famous Ship Canal

Probably the most romantic story that Manchester provides is its famous Ship Canal which has made it not only the fourth port in the Kingdom, but also the second biggest oil port.

Extending from Eastham, 19 miles from the Mersey Bar, to the Manchester Docks, lying within a short distance from the center of the city, the Manchester Ship Canal waterway is 35½ miles long, 30 feet deep from Eastham to Stanlow Oil Docks, thence to Manchester 28 feet deep, and is regularly navigated by vessels of 15,000 tons dead weight capacity.

Although the principal docks are at Manchester much development has taken place along the waterway, and at several points there are docks and wharves, cargo handling plant and storage accommodation, as well as facilities for coal and oil bunkering.

The total length of the quays and wharves is about 12 miles, with the floor space of the quay sheds amounting to nearly 90 acres and that of the warehouses 27 acres. The Canal Company's own railways, linking up the port and intersecting the Dock Estates, exceed 200 track miles.

2000 Firms in Cotton Trade

Since it opened for traffic in 1894 the Manchester Ship Canal has done much to place Manchester on the map. Last year it had a total tonnage in traffic of 5,318,935 tons, with a revenue of £1,203,657, compared with 925,659 tons, and £97,901, in its opening year.

Manchester's reputation as a great city has been mainly founded on its position of preëminence in the cotton world. Although dealings are not confined solely to cotton yarn and cloth, it is with cotton that the impressive Royal Exchange, fronting Market Street, Cross Street, and St. Anne's Square, is mainly associated, for it is claimed to be the world's greatest assembly of traders for direct business transactions. With a ground space of more than 8000 square yards it has a membership of more than 10,000, while about 2000 firms are represented in the cotton trade alone.

According to statistics supplied by the Ministry of Labor, Manchester's present unemployment figures stand at 53,903, which shows a decrease of approximately 5000 compared with a year ago. It is upon cotton that the city awaits a revival in trade and employment and there is a definite feeling that until this revival comes about the city's unemployment figures will not be reduced to any appreciable extent.

Headquarters of Coöperative

The English Coöperative Wholesale Society, which is the oldest and largest of a score of similar national federations over the world, has its headquarters in Manchester, and it is also the headquarters of the cooperative insurance, of the coöperative press and of the all inclusive Cooperative Union of Great Britain and Ireland. Nearly 6,000,000 coöperators are affiliated through 1265 societies.

Another distinction held by the city is that it is the largest newspaper center in the British Isles outside London. For a long time Manchester has been recognized as a favorable "jumping off" ground for journalists who aim at establishing themselves in Fleet Street. The Manchester Guardian has maintained a standard of journalism which has made it world-famous.

The Mancunian plays just as hard as he works, and he has a wide variety of pleasures from which to choose. Many theatrical producers proclaim that Manchester has the most critical audiences in the Kingdom and Mr. C. B. Cochran has, for many years, made a practice of opening his new productions in Manchester prior to their premières in London.

Drama and Music Prominent

Quite a feature of the city's social life is the large number of amateur theatrical societies scattered throughout the city where men and women from office, factory, and workshop reveal notable talent. There is also the Manchester Repertory Theater where a high standard of production is consistently maintained.

Manchester enjoys a wide reputation as a musical city. It is the home of the Halle Orchestra, which, under the baton of Sir Hamilton Harty, who has now resigned his position, and his able predecessors, has risen to a position of preëminence in Britain.

Football is the principal sport to which the Mancunian adheres, while the Lancashire County Cricket Club possesses a ground known wherever the talk turns on England's summer game.

Of its buildings, Manchester is probably proudest of the John Rylands Library, a masterpiece of modern Gothic architecture, within whose walls are stored many rare treasures. Students from all over the world visit this library which possesses about 350,000 printed volumes.

Other libraries are the Chetham containing about 100,000 books and manuscripts, the Christie Library with more than 250,000 volumes and the new Reference Library.

Move to Abolish Slums

Manchester has recently embarked on several municipal developments considered of paramount importance. A long-felt desire to clear the slums has found a practical outlet in the decision of the City Council to launch a five-year plan to demolish 15,000 houses at a capital expenditure of from £5,000,000 to £8,000,000.

A notable experiment is being conducted on the Wythenshawe Estate which lies five miles from the center of the city. Here the corporation is developing a satellite town provided with every social and recreational amenity for the worker and the utility services necessary for light industry.

"What Manchester does today the rest of the world does tomorrow" has been made a popular phrase in England. Despite the serious depression which the city's main industries have experienced Manchester expects to continue leading the way.

Manchester's Welcome to the World's Commerce

Courtesy of Manchester Ship Canal Company to The Christian Science Monitor

Deep-Water Docks Accommodate Great Liners

Famous Ship Canal 35½ Miles Long Gives Manchester an Outlet to the Sea and Fourth Rank Among British Ports. The City Is in the Center of a Huge Industrial Area.

Turkey Leaps Into Line With Advanced Powers

Young Republic Rises High on Ashes of Old Empire

By **Lieut.-Col. Charles Wellington Furlong**

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The renaissance of any country stimulates the imagination, and particularly so when it occurs in such a picturesque land as was once the Ottoman Empire but now is the Republic of Turkey.

The turn of Turkey's kaleidoscope last October brought it to the tenth anniversary of its new government. No one to whom current events are significant, could fail to view with interest the new design into which its social, economic, and political particles have fallen.

The narrow straits formed by the Dardanelles and the Bosphorus connect two vast, important bodies of water, the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, and barely separate Asia and Europe, at the gateway of the Occident and Orient. These straits have been a focal point in both war and peace. Consequently, the country sitting astride them occupies a unique position, not only geographically and strategically, but politically. Hence it is obvious that Turkey, having served for more than a century as a policeman for the Western world at the gateway to Europe against Russia, must perforce have assumed large proportions in Europo-Mediterranean policies and politics.

Turkey Demobilized

In 1919 the armistice agreement, under which Turkey lay down her arms, was violated by certain of the allied powers through the attempted imposition of the nefarious Sevres Treaty, which fortunately was never ratified by Turkey nor even signed by the United States and certain other of the allied powers. This situation found a demobilized and defenseless Turkey, invaded by the Greek army at the instigation of certain big powers, while their representatives discussed peace. The epic story of those following three years of Turkey's desperate struggle to retain its identity, through its War of Independence, remains to be written.

Enter a Leader

But in the midst of all this, a man was silhouetted on the horizon against what, some thought, was the sunset of Turkey.

And now, in this most critical hour in the history of Turkey, we find him renouncing another Sultan, under the powers in Istanbul, and forming his Military Senate at Sivas, the nucleus of the new order of Turkey. This man is Mustapha Kemal Pasha.

Meantime, he organized not only a new Turkish army, but a new Turkish state. From Konia, I sent out the first dispatch, advising the American and allied commands in Istanbul, not only of this reorganization of the Turkish army, but also of the formation of the Turkish Military Senate at Sivas. Its purpose was a form a new Nationalist Government and repudiate the old, captive, Sultanic régime at Istanbul.

In late September, the tide turned and October, 1923, found the Turks again in possession of all their country on the Asiatic side of the straits and subsequently, Istanbul, and most of their pre-war European territory.

Republic Born

The Military Senate had been transferred to Ankra (Angora) and there on Oct. 29, 1923, the Republic of Turkey was born. Ankra became its new capital, and Mustapha Kemal, the man responsible for its birth, was elected President. He is familiarly and affectionately referred to by the Turks as the Ghazi, meaning "The Veteran."

During my visit to the Ghazi's home, I asked him if there was something he would like to have me say to the American people. "Yes," he replied emphatically, "Tell them the truth as to what we are."

On my arrival recently in Ankra, instead of unpretentious dwellings and mud huts which formerly clustered about the hill of the ancient, ruined citadel and sprawled out onto the dusty plain, I found a city of palatial homes, business buildings, schools, and a broad boulevard, which extended to the suburb of Tchankaya, graced by the homes of the Ghazi and members of the foreign diplomatic corps.

I spent a day at Numune-Ciftlige, the Ghazi's model farm, about 20 miles from Ankra, and his pet hobby. There on 15,000 acres he experiments with grain products, animal breeding forestation and other agricultural problems. He has installed a playground for the people, to whom he has already deeded this entire estate.

Hard at Work

I was impressed by the ease with which all the departments of the Turkish Government were working. Lights burned in the Ministries well after dark. The first big move of the Ghazi was to separate the church from the State, an act which resulted in the entire school system being scrapped, as this system had been carried on under the Hodjas, the Mohammedan priests. In its place, a Ministry of Public Instruction under a state system was established. This naturally involved the abolition of the Caliphate and the subsequent departure from Turkey of the Sultan as Caliph, with the entire royal family.

Following fast on the heels of this was the declaration of the Republic. Then an order went forth closing the dervishes and their convents, followed by the hat law, which abolished the wearing of the fez, which symbolized the old order of the Caliphate.

One of the most important changes was the scrapping of the entire judicial system, which was based on the Koran and was under the Sheik ul Islam. In its place a new code was adopted, based on three European codes.

Schools Modernized

No better proof is needed that a new Turkey has arisen, than the reform of the old educational system, which has culminated in the exinction of the old University of Stambul, and in the erecting in its place of a modern university.

English is a required subject in their system and German is being stressed, but it is the new alphabet taking the place of the complicated and difficult Arabic one that has opened up a new vision to the nation. Night schools are attended with interest by adults, and the

British Harried by Tithes As Farmers Oppose Payments

Machinery to Soften Burden Speeded as Revolt Empties Churches and Threatens Land Cultivation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—An ancient charge known as "tithe" (or tenths) placed upon the land in perpetuity in the dim past by pious landlords for the benefit of the clergy, has become today a source of sharp contention in agricultural districts in Britain.

Farmers throughout considerable areas, especially in the east and south of England, have refused to pay this once variable but now fixed annual demand. The farmers say with justice that it presses heavily upon them at a time when their financial difficulties are great.

The law has been brought in to assist the tithe collector. Attempts to sell up cattle and household goods to satisfy demand have been resisted. Rioting and boycotting have occurred. Feeling against the tithe has become so strong that some remote churches have been almost deserted by their congregations in protest against continuation of attempts to collect payment.

Legislation to the Rescue

Two bills have been introduced in Parliament. But neither of them has been passed. This has been because the difficulties presented by the problem are such that the Government has not yet found it politically feasible to adopt any clear line of action regarding it.

The custom of paying tithes dates from extreme antiquity. The Old Testament records that the Levites who served the tabernacle received "all the tenth in Israel for an inheritance." The Pharisee in the New Testament parable of the Publican boasted, "I give tithes of all that I possess." In medieval England the early Christian priest went through the harvest field and marked every tenth sheaf for the church.

Capacious "tithe barns" with stout oaken rafters may be seen to this day in many a British village. They were built to store the church's share of the agricultural produce in days when tithes were paid in kind.

Subsequent to the Reformation, the Church of England inherited the tithe, then somewhat depleted by grants of tithe-free manors made to royal favorites by Henry VIII.

Changes Occur

In 1836 tithe was transmuted into a money payment, dependent for amount on prevailing agricultural prices. In 1891 responsibility for payment was transferred from the tenant to the landlord. In 1918 the amount payable was restricted. In 1925 the charge was again reduced, but this time what was left was made immutable. In good years the farmer has benefited. In the lean ones that have now supervened he has been badly hit. About £3,000,000 is still collected annually. Of this sum about two-thirds goes to the Church of England. Title to the remainder is bought and sold as investment. Places of education and even Roman Catholic and nonconformist churches, as well as private individuals, are thus to be found among the owners.

The general incidence of the charge throughout England and Wales is about 3s. 6d. per acre on land to which it applies, but the rate varies according to what in ancient days was looked upon as the annual value of the soil. Many anomalies have resulted. Some grazing land worth 30s. per acre today pays less than a twentieth of its rent. Arable land in the same neighborhood may have to pay up to two-thirds of its present annual value. In some cases the tithe exceeds the value, but here, under the existing system, the farmer can obtain relief to the extent of anything in excess of 75 per cent of what his holding yields.

It has been both asserted and denied that 100,000 acres have gone out of civilization in Britain on account of the tithe. It appears to be agreed that the tithe has materially increased the difficulties of a number of farmers at a time when they can scarcely keep their heads above water financially.

Remissions Made

A semiofficial body in London known as the Governors of "Queen Anne's Bounty," which looks after the interests of the Church of England in the matter of tithes, now examines every case of hardship individually and has made many remissions. Ninety per cent of the ultimate demand is thus claimed to have been collected last year, but it is not certain that anything like so high a percentage of realization will continue.

A sinking fund arrangement is in operation whereby in the case of tithes payable to the Church of England, the charge is to be wiped out in 78 years from the present time. But this does not apply to tithes not payable to that body.

Owners of tithe have sometimes invested life savings in this form of security and claim with some reason that dispossession without complete compensation would amount to spoliation. To pay them full market value, on the other hand, would mean heavy additional burden upon the general British taxpayer who is already greatly overloaded.

Compromises of various kinds have been suggested in the characteristic British fashion. But no general settlement has up to the present been achieved.

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Chinese Masses Snag for Invader In Manchu Area

Japanese Face Problem of Natives' Unconquerable Nonresistance

By Roland Sharp

Second of Five Articles
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HSINKING (Changchun), Manchuria—Stump orators in America might learn a few lessons in extolling "the people," if they could drop in today on Manchoukuo. Having won the comparatively easy military conquest of Manchuria, the new "state" and its Japanese advisers face the age-old problem of the Chinese.

Tartars, Mongols, Manchus and a host of sturdy warrior races have swept into China only to melt in time like swords of lead thrust into a furnace. Can the Japanese break this uninterrupted cycle of conquest and assimilation that has persisted for at least 4600 years of recorded history?

The secret of China's survival is nonresistance versus crude force. Chinese culture, ingrained in certain basic elements in the lowliest coolie, comes slowly to the comprehension of peoples whose histories run back only 20 centuries. It is least comprehensible of all to those who rely upon force.

In Manchuria, force has won the day. Yet attention being given by the authorities to cultivation of a favorable response among the "30,000,000" shows respect for what "the people" think. An extensive campaign of propaganda is attempting to bridge the gap between the new government and everyday Chinese, whose affections, if not political loyalty, belong to China.

Illumination Ahead

Millions of streamers are printed and circulated. Head men of villages translate them to the 90 per cent who cannot read. In lavenders, greens, pinks and yellows, these streamers tell Chinese that "filial piety and loyalty are the fundamental spirit for establishment of the new state for 30,000,000," that "The life of darkness is behind us, heavenly illumination is before us," and so on by the hundreds of slogans.

Posters, pamphlets, motion pictures and radio round out the equipment for this work, rather oddly called "education."

Such sentiments are blazoned before men who fear to tell what they think of a friendly visitor. The Lytton Commission was effectively barred from dropping in, unguided, on a family or workshop truly representative of the people. Individuals may now do so, but should not expect indiscreet remarks to be made by those to whom a misstep might spell disaster. One practical right the people do not enjoy is actual freedom of speech.

Motives for such a state of affairs are not far to seek from the viewpoint of the authorities. From the viewpoint of the people, it must make some of the high-sounding slogans sound strained.

Indifference to Politics

The picture naturally is not all dark. There are undoubtedly many Chinese who welcome benefits brought by the new régime, without questioning into their origin. All western standards break down in judging the political situation here. While in justice to accuracy the exact situation must be described, the next step of ascribing motives is not legitimate.

For instance, men engaged in the propaganda work display a genuine, even naïve, sincerity. They hope to win the Chinese by this method, and are personally convinced that the lot of the average family will be happier under Manchoukuo's improvements, than under the former Chinese Government.

On the side of the Chinese themselves, there is little trace of the open discontent with which a western people would submit to political subjugation. Intellectuals naturally are an exception to this rule. The West is gradually learning that patriotism, while strong in Japan, is almost nonexistent among Chinese of the old type.

An incident illustrating Chinese indifference to politics—with exception of those who make it their business—was given when a group of Chinese, brought together for a discussion of Manchoukuo, were discovered in a corner outside the building, talking about the day's market quotations on farm produce.

To grasp the people's outlook on politics here, you must brush aside the lofty superstructure of governmental buildings, councils, commissions and bureaus. The people, with exception of a few so-called "representatives" appointed from above without consultation of their constituencies, have taken no part and have little interest in these agencies.

Absolutist Government

Go instead to the melon patch where five or six members of a family crouch in the sun, rude trowels in hand. Sit with another group under a straw shelter in the midst of a soya bean field, and drink soup at noonday from a flat bowl. Watch a shoemaker seated on the muddy street, or an itinerant barber shaving a coolie's head. Enter a village street and note the stress laid upon family, as distinguished from community, life. Around the family compound, rather than around political headquarters, rotates the day's news.

In simple pursuits of farming, peddling, small business and hand industry, the great bulk of Manchuria's 30,000,000 spend their days. Most of them are Chinese, with a mixture of Manchus, Mongolians and Koreans among them. Some 100,000 Russians in the north, and about 280,000 Japanese, mostly scattered along the railway zones, complete the picture.

To deal with this "people" compounded of at least six races, the authorities follow distinct policies for each group. At the outset it is necessary to realize the absolutist nature of the government. All is done from above, through state councils and executive decree.

Politically harmless folk, the simple peasants, are wooed for their support, through glowing pictures of what peace and order will mean for them in the way of safe living, lightened taxation, better roads, sanitation and education. Many of these benefits are undoubtedly coming.

Intellectuals and political leaders who refuse to join or support the new order have fled or been cowed into silence. Some remain, held by devotion to the home of their ancestors, or as guardians of property. The latter can be confiscated as "enemy property" if its owner leaves the country or is suspect. Most Chinese are not permitted to have a radio set of sufficient strength to receive outside broadcasts.

Here again the motives of authorities are clear. The régime tolerates no opposition. Perhaps it cannot afford to.

Trying the "Kingly Way"

From the third and last grouping of Chinese and Manchus—the handful who hold office—no effective political action can be expected except in direct line with dominant policy. Some of the high officials in this group, notably the Premier, Mr. Cheng Hsia-hsu, are at work with evident sincerity.

Of the two remaining elements in the population—Russians and Japanese—the former are tolerated.

With exception of one group—the great Chinese bulk of the 30,000,000—effects of the government's policies can easily be read. But who knows how far the campaign of propaganda is succeeding among the Chinese? It is they, the common people, rather than their political leaders, who have survived every past invasion.

There lies the nub of Japan's problem. Chinese change, but centuries are their decades. They view their civilization, backward in western eyes, as more mature and lasting than all the trappings of armed force.

Common Chinese know they have paid all expenses of invasions for millenniums, and managed to survive their conquerors.

Plying Their Age-Old Trades—a Knotty Problem for Conqueror

Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Scenes in Manchuria

Upper Left: Lunch Hour on a Manchurian Farm. Upper Right: Covering Up the Seed. Lower Left: Korean Family Making Grass Rope. Lower Right: Manchurian Weavers "Tying Off" a Reel for Use on a Loom Driven by Foot Pedals.

India Puts Auto Tires on Carts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Bombay

CONSIDERABLE savings in road surfaces and consequently in road repairs is forecast with the demonstration here of a new type of bullock cart made entirely of steel and fitted with pneumatic tires.

The advantage of this improved type of cart over the old clumsy, ponderous and road-destroying "khatara," with its iron-wheeled rims, are described here as multifold. For not only would they effect a considerable saving in the cost of upkeep of the roadways, it is said, but the steel cart is of lighter construction with a larger carrying capacity and far more durable.

Far greater loads can be carried and at a faster pace, with the same tractive effort. Bad roads can be traversed easily and goods transported quickly and silently. On good roads, draught is considerably eased, resulting in less fatigue to the bullock. There is also complete freedom from jolting and shocks and fragile loads are less liable to be damaged. A particular advantage for agricultural work is that the rubber is specially compounded to resist farmyard acids. The risk of puncture also is said to be very slight considering the speed of the vehicle.

Britain Ends Postal Transport Contract Of 150 Years Standing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng.—The oldest firm of mail contractors in England is to be decommissioned.

Providing an historic link not only with the ancient stagecoach, but also with the pack horse that preceded it, the famous Manchester firm of George Richmond & Sons, carriers of the Royal Mail for 150 years, has reached the end of its contract following upon the decision of the post office to handle its own transport. Only the London firm of McNamara now remains.

Originally known as Lacey and Allen, the firm, as long ago as 1783, ran a dual business of pack horses for goods and coaches for passengers. During the days of the Regency, the firm passed into the hands of a Peter Long, whose manager, George Richmond, eventually succeeded him. The business subsequently was carried on by the latter's sons, William and Thomas, while the present partners Messrs. George, Harry and H. G. Richmond, are his grandsons.

British Radio Factories Are Working Overtime

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Fully-staffed British radio factories are working overtime—some to the extent of 24 hours to the day—to cope with orders it was revealed recently by Mr. W. W. Burnham, chairman of the Radio Manufacturers' Association, when he presided at the opening ceremony in connection with the tenth Northern National Radio Exhibition, at the City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester.

Mr. Burnham pointed out that the earlier exhibitions in London, Glasgow, and Belfast, had been very successful not only in attendances but on account of the impetus they had given to the radio business.

Germany Revising Code of Justice To Hitler Ideals

Laws to Protect Society, Not Criminal—Courts to Speed Actions

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Complete reform of the German system of justice in the immediate future was indicated recently by Dr. Hans Frank, the Reich's Commissioner for Justice.

This reform, which aims directly at unification and simplification of the existing system will, it is understood, have always uppermost the ideal of the Reich as a united whole, aiming at unified legislation and at the creation of a Reich's judiciary, a Reich's association of notaries and Reich's advocates in place of the present control by various states in such matters. Also in all contemplated changes, elements from the old German law will replace the present Roman law wherever practicable.

The new scheme embraces common law, civil law, criminal law, and law concerning economics and trade rights. For this great task, special commissions are now working. A new criminal code which is to be the first completed will, according to Dr. Frank, be ready in four or five months.

To Protect Society

Protection of society rather than any special concern for the criminal will be the central point of this new code since its aim is protection of the sound and active part of the population from abnormal and decadent elements. The identity of the law and morality, Dr. Frank added, now finds realization. Elements which are a common danger will be put under guard before they have an opportunity to become active.

The safety of the German race and its protection are fundamentals of the new code and it will further entail sterilization of habitual criminals and other inferior elements. Criminals against the State, against economic life, against safety of life, are brought under the law. Most severe punishment will be allocated to those offending against wehrhonheit or "honor of arms" and those guilty of treason.

To Speed Up Courts

In future, according to changes contemplated under the trade law reforms, "irresponsible anonymity" in German economic life will not be tolerated. Personal responsibility of trade leaders will be kept in the foreground.

Great speeding up in civil procedure is also promised. Parties coming before court and legal representatives will also be urged that the administration of justice exists not solely for them but primarily for safeguarding the general public.

A new academy of German justice, announced at a recent jurists' conference at Leipzig and which contains 108 members, met recently to begin its special work.

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Progress in Education

A Position on a Newspaper

Testing Ground for Ideals and Energies

By H. F. HARRINGTON

Director, Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University

SO YOU want to write for the newspaper? Fine! Such work offers an unexcelled opportunity to view at close range the activities of a changing world, and to describe and interpret them in vigorous English for the sake of uninformed readers.

Surely there can be no service more useful, more necessary than this; but proficiency can come only after adequate training on the part of the reporter. Expertness in any field is not acquired in a day by following a magic formula.

Let us list some of the tasks you as a reporter will be expected to perform, and then suggest how you may analyze your qualifications for successful newspaper work.

1. You must start now to raise a fund of up-to-date information, reasonably complete, and free of your own opinions and prejudices. This fund of facts you must strengthen day by day.

After all, the primary function of the newspaper is to bring information speedily to its readers. As a reporter you really become a retailer of ideas and events.

You must seek out men and women to give authority to what you write; you must investigate carefully, then organize your findings; you must read widely and critically in an effort to add significant data to your mental cupboard.

Unless your mind is well stored with fact, instantly available when needed, you will never reach the high places in journalism. Of course, you may become a clever juggler of phrases, but never a star reporter trusted with important assignments.

Learn all you can, therefore, through the medium of newspapers, magazines, books, and the busy life around you. If at all possible, complete a four-year curriculum in college, specializing in history, economics, sociology, political science, philosophy, subjects rich in background information. Upon this foundation, add technical training in the art of telling simply and graphically what you know as supplied by news writing courses in a school of journalism.

2. Do you like to write?

That is the meat of the coconut. If the setting down of the facts of your observation and investigation brings a keen pleasure that makes you forget yourself, you will enjoy newspaper reporting.

Every working day — unless you are a roving "leg man"—you will be called upon to mint your impressions into intelligible, accurate, engaging prose. If this fascinating adventure kindles your enthusiasm, you are facing a happy experience as a reporter. An ever-changing interest gives newspaper work one of its major satisfactions.

If you relish being intensely busy at a job that demands full pressure of energy and resourcefulness, then you will find the newspaper office very much to your liking. It challenges youth.

You should be warned, however, that the salary for the beginner will seldom exceed $15 a week, but if he lives in his home town this reporting apprenticeship need not bankrupt his purse. The novice in any profession must start on a bottom wage, and wait for a raise in pay as his services become more valuable.

3. Are you dependable, and do you possess a sense of responsibility?

Writing is not the only function of a reporter. You must also be adept at gathering information, at testing the value of news. To be a capable news gatherer, you should develop keenness of observation and painstaking accuracy in spelling names; you must see that addresses and statements of opinion are correct. The reputation of your paper as a trustworthy medium is in your hands. You must weigh the evidence. Frequently, the human mind is either careless or venal, so that the only safe course for the reporter is to cultivate constantly self-discipline and alertness, so that errors may be reduced to the minimum.

4. Are you fond of hard work?

A false romance silvers newspaper life. The talking-picture and the story magazine have presented it so alluringly, and the glamour of the unknown hangs around it so persistently, that to many young people work on a newspaper means merely a pleasant lark itemized in free tickets, midnight suppers, rounds of excitement and a close acquaintance with the seamy side of life.

Reporting does possess the fascination of novelty, but it also entails tremendously hard work, without much public recognition. It means long hours, uninterrupted routine, a constant race with the hands of a clock in collecting and writing the news.

There will not be much chance for inspired writing or happy-go-lucky loafing; every day will be crowded with exacting work.

5. Have you a wholesome curiosity about life?

In addition to formal education, you must also know people and enjoy their companionship, if you are to serve your newspaper acceptably. If you are timid or self-engrossed, if men and women—perhaps not your kind—annoy you, if you touch life with your finger tips only, you need to change your viewpoint or seek another profession.

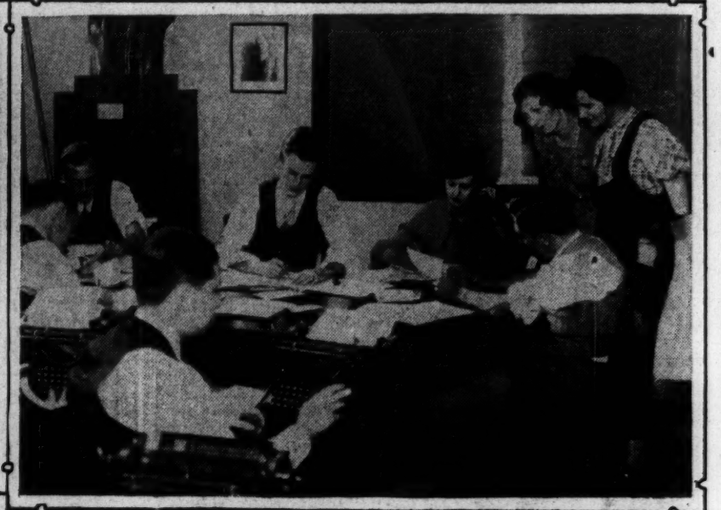
News is swung around the activities of people, and unless you feel this inner urge to study human nature with alert eye and mind, to approach life every day with fresh curiosity and warm sympathies, you are not of the reporters' guild.

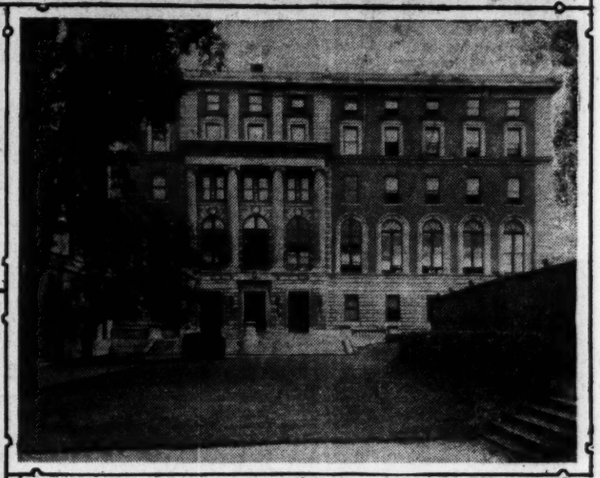
6. Do you seek only a personal reward?

The beginner who enters newspaper work with the expectation of becoming rich or celebrated had better look elsewhere. It is not a money-making calling, any more than that of the ministry or teaching. The newspaper does not applaud the achievements of its workers; it prefers anonymity and wisely. A good story runs the cycle of fame's little day.

Reporting often leads to large editorial responsibilities and places of honor and leadership. As a training school of self-reliant, keen-minded men and women, it has few superiors. It exacts much and bestows much. First and foremost, newspaper work presents a challenge to contribute to the public good, to be of use in the world. The reporter handles the yeast of information capable of energizing opinion and stirring a people to action.

If your ambition is to be of service to your kind, then the newspaper offers a testing ground for the exercise of all your ideals, energies and aptitudes. The reward shall come to the worker who earns it.





Courtesy of the Schools to The Christian Science Monitor

Upper Left—Students in the Press Room of the Missourian, Making Up Pages for the Rural Weeklies Edited by Members of the Class in Country Newspaper Production, at the School of Journalism, University of Missouri.

Right—Class in Newspaper Practice, Medill School of Journalism, Northwestern University.

Center Left—University Press With Laboratory for Students in Printing Their Publications, School of Journalism, University of Oregon.

Right—Columbia University Journalism Building, Main Entrance From South Field.

Lower Left—Home of the Henry W. Grady School of Journalism, University of Georgia.

If Junior Were Judge

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CHILDREN will soon be returning home with written reports of their progress in school. The child may be marked "Failure" in such a report or the letter meaning "Failure," but it is well to remember that this means only that he has not met certain requirements. Perhaps he has tried hard even though he has not succeeded. There may be any one of many reasons for this lack of success, and the wise parent will not concentrate on the letter alone and thus further the child's sense of failure.

Suppose the positions of parent and child were reversed? What would the child say if the father came home with a slip that said, "Your services are no longer required—? He would not berate his father in this case. Most any child would feel only compassion for the father who had, accordiing to the written slip, "Failed." Perhaps the child would say "Why, Dad, your boss doesn't know you as well as I do or he'd never have handed you that slip."

Thus the thing to say to the child, rather than scold him or berate the teacher, is, "The teacher does not know you as I do or you would not have an F for a grade. Now let's see what we can do." This attitude helps the child in such a way the child that he will want to change his poor reports to good ones as he goes higher in the field of education.

A Chapel for Thanksgiving

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THANKSGIVING time was drawing near. The President's proclamation had been issued The kindergarten children understood what it meant "that our people rest from their daily labors and in their homes and accustomed places of worship give devout thanks for the blessings which a merciful Father has bestowed upon us."

In group conference the children received with enthusiasm the recommendation that we make a chapel for Thanksgiving. All of the children wanted to make hymn books and hymnal racks. Four children made a paper mosaic flooring for the chapel aisle; and many girls and boys illustrated programs and invitations for friends. Teacher's contribution was a cardboard two-manual pipe-organ and chapel window with colored paper design and lettering "Be Ye Thankful," illuminated by sunlight.

Chapel organization was simple. The children chose their organist, soloist, and Bible reader. Rotation in office was the rule, thereby giving opportunity to each child who so desired, to have a special part in the service. The congregation, too, felt a definite responsibility in following the order of service. The balcony—a section of large chairs on the side of the room, was reserved for grown-ups—our friends and relatives.

The day our visitors came, the organist walked up the aisle and took his place at the organ, pretending to prepare for playing by drawing the organ stops and locating the pedal positions. At a signal the organist began the processional music, and the congregation with hymn books in hand, entered the chapel, which consisted of kindergarten chairs arranged on either side of a center aisle leading to the organ. The Bible reader then stood and opening the the Holy Bible, read: "Be Ye Thankful." This was followed by a hymn sung by the congregation. The soloist then stepped forward and sang:

"Thank Thee for the world so sweet,
Thank Thee for the food we eat,
Thank Thee for the birds that sing;
Thank Thee, God, for everything."

Her clear, sweet voice and trusting, childlike thought deeply impressed the congregation in the balcony.

At the close of the solo, the Bible reader stood and announced that everyone could have a turn to say what he was thankful for. The expressions were spontaneous and beautiful:

"I am thankful for God."
"I am thankful for mother and daddy."
"I am thankful for a warm home.
"I am thankful for the sunshine."
"I am thankful for the sunsets."

Even the soloist and organist wanted time to speak their thankfulness. This period was followed by another hymn:

"We thank Thee for our happy homes,
Our fathers and our mothers;
And may we children be polite
And helpful to the others."

The congregation remained standing during the reading of the benediction, "Little children, love one another." The soloist then led the way down the aisle, followed by the congregation, two by two, as the organist played his joyous postlude.

The Parent

Highland Park, Mich.

Dear "Parent" Readers:

The example of others who are not actually parents in sending contributions to the Parent column has given me the courage to offer a thought about helping in the correct guiding of little children.

I taught in the Detroit public schools before my marriage, and was privileged to substitute frequently in a private school since, in addition to teaching in the Sunday school. These experiences, and a great love for and interest in children, have led me to be an avid reader of all that is available regarding them, and of course these columns have been a treasure chest.

At a recent Sunday school meeting, someone rose to tell of an example of incomplete teaching of a small child. It seems that a mother was trying to urge her small son to obey her in some way. The child had refused point-blank. Finally the mother asked him, "Whose child are you?" The child answered without hesitation, "I'm God's child but I won't do it!"

As I recall the narrating of the incident I believe that no remedy for such a situation was offered, and in thinking about it since, it has come to me that perhaps this idea might be helpful:

A mirror always attracts and interests young children, and so I would utilize one. The child could be led to look at himself in a clean mirror, and his attention directed to noting the perfection of the reflection. Then the mirror could be covered with powder or any other convenient substance which could easily be wiped off. He would be shown how the reflection was distorted, or entirely obscured.

I believe that a child would then be ready to grasp the idea that his human self has the same relation to his real self, as the reflection in the mirror to his material body. Further, that when he is obedient, smiling, kind, he is keeping the "mirror" clean, and his true self may be seen perfectly and clearly. Then when he forgets, and covers the "mirror" with disobedience, or any other wrong action, a remark such as, "I can't see God's child" would eliminate the possibility of a reply such as that in the incident related. (Mrs.) P. D. R.

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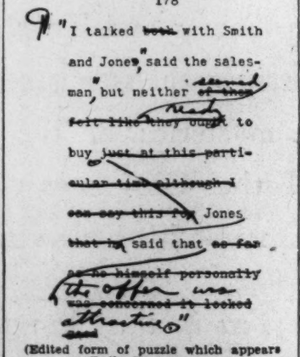
The Editor's Puzzle

178



"I talked ~~both~~ with Smith and Jones," said the salesman, but neither ~~of them~~ ~~felt like they ought~~ to buy ~~just at this particular time although I can say this for~~ Jones ~~that is~~ said that ~~so far as to myself personally the offer was~~ ~~was concerned it looked attractive~~" ~~case~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

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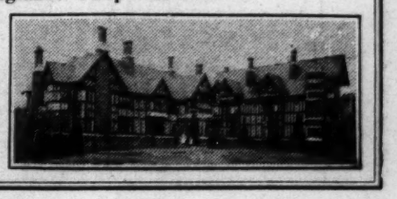


Home Building and Gardening

Hospitable Gateways

By KATHRINE MORRISON
Special from Monitor Bureau
London

WHENEVER a house is surrounded by an enclosed garden, the question of gateways arises. Even in communities where front lawns are exposed to the public gaze, back yards are usually separated from each other by walls or fences, and the approach to these back yards is through some sort of gateway.

Undoubtedly the wrought iron gate provides the friendliest entrance to any property. If the forecourt of a house be hidden behind high walls (as is frequently the case in England and the Continent), what a pleasure it is for the passer-by to be able to catch even a fleeting glimpse of massed shrubs or colorful flower borders within, through the lacelike traceries of some wrought iron gate—a promise of the beauties that lie beyond.

Set inside imposing piers, the wrought iron carriage gates, which are so often found on large estates, are at once the most distinctive and the most inviting type of entrance. Through their openwork patterns—often of an intricacy and beauty that make them memorable works of art—the eye travels along broad graveled drives, across undulating park lands to some mansion of mellow brick or stone almost concealed behind spreading shade trees.

The Rôle of Wrought Iron Gates

Entrance gates of such size and elaborateness are naturally only suitable for big properties. But wrought iron gates of more modest design and proportion can be made to play a rôle which is both decorative and practical in smaller gardens. They can be used not only as entrances to forecourts but as links connecting one garden area with another. Obviously no matter how many units a garden is composed of, all these units must be related somehow and a wrought iron gateway is not only an efficient but a very attractive solution.

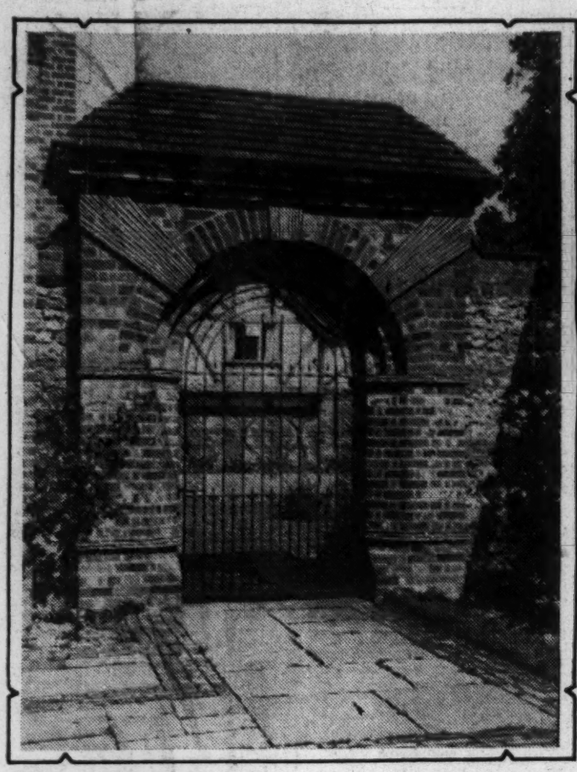
They are one of the most graceful means of making a transition between a front and a back garden or for leading from a formal garden into a wild garden. If a terrace runs along the front or back of a house, a wrought iron gate can be placed at the end of the terrace. In this position it not only terminates a vista but also serves as the starting point to some other garden unit, such as a flower-bordered walk, a rose garden or a sunken garden.

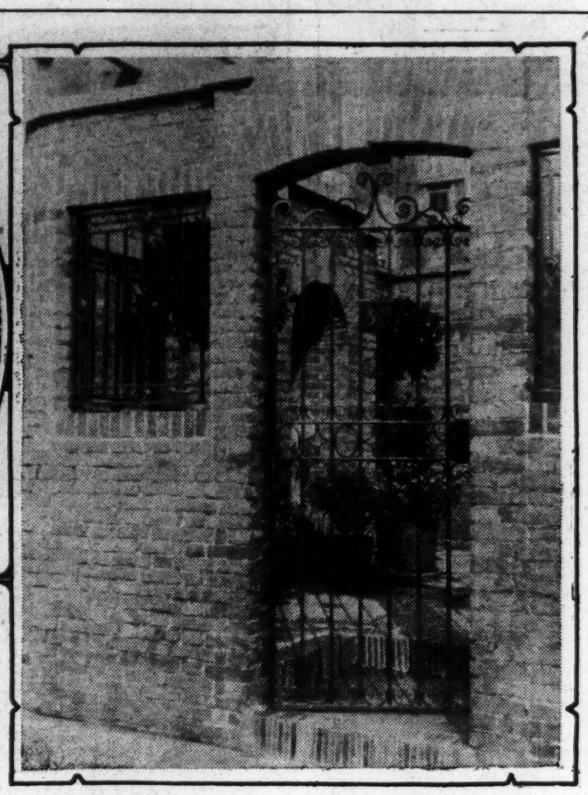
Importance of the Gateway

The framework for such gates must necessarily depend on their position in the garden scheme. If they occur in the interval of some high wall, this framework may consist of nothing more arresting than an arched opening in the wall. But should it be desired to accentuate the importance of the gateway for any reason, the arch could be brought close to the top of the wall and an ornamental capping be added.

Often garden units are divided from each other by thick hedges. An opening in such hedges may afford an excellent opportunity of introducing a wrought-iron gate. If the hedge is high, the gateway should be of the same height, or nearly so. A low semicircular hedge in a London garden had an opening in the center. A small wrought iron gate was set in this opening, and railings, similar in design, extended in a semicircle to each side, framing in the hedge. The owners had such a sense of the fitness of things that the hedge behind the railings was kept thin and so well clipped that the effect of the railing was not lost in a mass of greenery. It was charmingly outlined and helped to complete the openwork pattern of the leaves.

The old workers in hammered iron have left a rich heritage of exquisite patterns. Some of the most suitable, from a practical point of view, are those gates where the lower part has a closely knit design and the upper portion is left more open. This prevents the passage of small marauding animals. In secluded gardens where this precaution against invaders is not so important, it is possible to have a more all-over open pattern. Some of these are so elaborate in the grace and lightness of their tracery that they look like old lace.





All Photos The Christian Science Monitor © K. Morrison, London

Left.—Attractive in Design and for a More Imposing Place. Center—Modest Little Entrance to an Old World Garden. The Ancient Stone Walls are Gray, the Planting Mauve Catmint and Pink Roses. Right—Gateway Opening Into Tiny Courtyard of a London House.

An Old-Fashioned Garden

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FORTUNATE is he whose early memories are centered about a garden. The happiest times I remember took place in the garden of my childhood home. I remember walking about the garden after spring rain, carrying and pressing to my nose the quaint brownish blossoms of strawberry shrub. The spicy scent of flowering currant brings to mind the bushes that grew by our kitchen door. I still have the trick of cupping my hands around a cluster of lilac blossom and inhaling deeply the scent I enjoy above all others in the garden.

I remember my first real planting—a row of rose bushes along the back path. First were two bushes of the old rosa alba, yellowish buds opening creamy-white, and peculiar bluish-green foliage. Then came three Moss roses, red, white, and pink. The next was a rose which I think someone had called the "plum-leaved rose." The new foliage of this rose was reddish in color and its flowers a deep crimson. My grandmother called this the black rose. There was a suckering clump of a rose we called the Seven Sisters: flowers borne in clusters and having tight wads of petals. These roses were of varied and rather dubious shades of magenta-pink but deliciously scented. Now right at this part of the row I received my first lesson in color harmony, for the very next bush was a General Jacqueminot. A neighbor told me that the Jack and the Seven Sisters "clashed horribly," but I refused to move either one because I thought them too large for transplanting. The last bush was a Scotch brier, the only yellow rose I knew at that time.

Then, of course, the other side of the path needed something so I planted three bushes of bridal wreath, which to us was not Spirræa Vanhouttei, but the older prunifolia plena. Then someone gave me a young Delicious apple tree, a variety quite new at the time. Having no more woody things, I had to finish the row with a long and narrow bed for dahlias and gladioli. The dahlias had "been in the family for years." They bore three-inch flowers of a beautiful apricot-yellow and grew very tall and strong. The gladioli were a tall, robust variety bearing great spikes of hooded, light scarlet flowers marked at their throats with green and dull yellow. One year a sudden and early cold snap froze these plants. I have never seen either variety since.

Remember the Strawberry Shrubs?

This back path led to my own garden on the rather barren "top o' the hill." Deep soil was scarce in our rocky dooryard, so of course the best spots were reserved for the gardens of the grown-ups. But I was proud of my garden and suffered in secret whenever family or neighbors made sly fun of it. My special treasure was an unusually large strawberry shrub. This bush came to me when a neighbor removed it to make room for a Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, which was considered quite a choice shrub at that time. Across from this was an old peach tree which sometimes bore a few semi-double flowers.

In the combined shade of shrub and tree sat an old well-platform which to me was a summer house. From the "summer house" to the back path I made a smaller path to divide this part of my garden. On one side was an "orchard" of blackcaps, beneath which grew wild strawberries. My favorite aunt loved blackcaps and wild strawberries in cream and I was proud to be able to supply them. The opposite side of the path was rocky, so I planted about 20 cedars there. These were trimmed into all sorts of odd shapes, the first attempts of a budding topiary expert. All this planting composed the "front yard" part of my hilltop garden.

I planted my flowers in the best soil I had, which was at the back of the well-platform. This little flower garden was hedged with pink and white flowering almond. In it were irises: the old white and purple Florentines, a yellow - and - brown sort, and wild blue flags. My favorites were the lemon day-lilies and the August lilies, which was our name for Hosta plantaginea. There was a tiger lily, so precious that I hedged it in with bricks to protect it. The rest of the flowers were wildlings from near-by woodlands: Dutchmen's breeches (we called them sailor's breeches), violets in great variety, hepaticas, jacks-in-the-pulpit, wild columbines, and saxifrages.

R. S. W.

Catalogue Browsing in the 80's

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THEY must have done it, too, for as I sit with this pile of quaint old catalogues of 1883 before me I can almost see the joy with which the amateur gardeners of those days received and pored over them. On "Landreth's Companion for the Garden and Farm" is a picture of a lady of the period, taking seed packets out of a box. She wears a red gown, tight waisted, full skirted, and behind her is an enormous blue urn filled with dahlias, petunias, and other and less-recognizable flowers. Below and up the sides of the picture are turnips, beets, carrots, peas in awe-inspiring heaps. This must have been a very popular catalogue, for it has three colored plates—of cabbage, onions and watermelon—where most of the catalogues evidently dared not indulge in such extravagances.

Here is our old friend Dreer's. A sturdy little booklet, with serious lists, earnest explanations, and all its drawings in black and white delicate lines. Vegetables seem to be its preoccupation, and we note that telephone peas are announced among the novelties that year. Nasturtiums are listed with the vegetables, called Indian Cress, although they also appear with the flowers. Among the tools is an entrancing view of a very dignified man in a high silk hat running a lawnmower sedately over most astonishing Brussels-carpet style of grass. "Flowers are not always remunerative," we are told, "but are becoming more and more indispensable to beautify our gardens and houses, exerting in a quiet manner a refining and joyous influence more desirable than mere pecuniary profit. The enthusiastic florist need no longer order his novelties direct from Europe."

There is a great deal of explaining as to what annuals are, and how to do things that now almost any amateur gardener knows. This would indicate that we have made some progress in acquiring a knowledge of gardening. Dreer's was offering plant collections then as now, and as might be expected, the flowers that were prominent in every list are such old-fashioned favorites as tuberoses, verbenas, gloxinias, heliotrope hibiscus and geraniums. "Foliage plants for bedding," and for "pot culture" figure largely, as do hardy grasses for "permanent planting."

Rose amateurs (and who isn't!) will be interested to see among the list of Hybrid Perpetuals, Moss Roses, and Teas a significant little paragraph entitled: "Hybrid Tea Roses."

"This is a new group produced from crossing Teas with Hybrid Perpetuals," is the announcement. "While this group is yet in its infancy we believe in a few years there will be great new varieties. No group attracts more attention than this, and it is certainly destined to attain great poularity." So much for successful prophecy. The modest list in this and other catalogues is limited to seven names, none of them among the outstanding familiars of today.

Sutton's (Reading, Eng.) for the season before, in a catalogue that must have seemed in that day very grand with its two full colored pages of asters, begonias, petunias and gloxinias, offers as an introduction the "American Wonder Pea." Breck's bursts out with a 16-page supplement of "Novelties" printed on pink paper and has one full page of annuals in color that looks exactly like the sweet old flower paintings people used to frame and hang in their parlors, or copy in silks on a satin pillow. On the back of one of the Breck catalogues are little figures of a Kate Greenaway sort, bordering a design that includes a sheaf of peacock feathers. Did vases of peacock feathers on the mantel survive into your childhood days?

How to plant the "flower bed"—those elaborately shaped things everybody stuck out in the center of the front lawn, takes up room in "Gardening for Pleasure" a book by Peter Henderson that was popular enough to be republished. And how to design one's carriage drive has its place there also. Then lest we moderns think we have originated everything, turn to a section of Todd's "Country Homes," a lusty volume evidently very much read by farmers in 1883, and learn that putting the kitchen in the rear of a house is the height of folly. The kitchen, which is the center of the home life should be large enough to do everything in, we are told in vigorous terms, and to accommodate the family in all its activities; and it should by all means be at the front of the house, commanding a view down the road, so that the housewife will be able to see everything as she works. Perhaps Mr. Todd was a pioneer in this latter idea. At any rate, modern home builders are agreeing with him more and more as to location, if not as to size or use.

But the most amazing of the items advertised in these old catalogues was found in a Peter Henderson for May to July, 1883. An entire page illustrated "Chip and Braided Straw Baskets for Cut Flowers." And thereupon the astonished eye was filled with baskets of every possible size and shape. One could arrange one's petunias in a straw baby carriage, white and gilt, or a cornucopia, or even a manger. Or one could choose shapes the like of which in one's wildest dreams one could not conceive. Fish baskets, nests, urns—they were all there, and all to be filled with flowers. As for me, I shall pick heliotropes, geraniums, verbenas, tuberoses, and a favorite deep red moss rose, and arrange them effectively in a straw basket shaped like a Swiss cottage!

M. J. T.

Adelaide, S. Aust.

One of the most patient and successful breeders of roses in Australia is Dr. Owen M. Moulden, who is president of the National Rose Society. He is producing new varieties by cross-fertilization by hand. Dr. Moulden's plans are on scientific lines. He says that from 5000 seeds, resulting from 1000 handcrosses, he is quite satisfied if he obtains 250 seeding plants. Twenty of these, perhaps, may be worth budding on to stocks and there is always the possibility that none will represent any advance on existing stocks. That, however, is all in the day's work of those who engage in the doubtful task of cross-fertilization.

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FOR GARDEN-GREENHOUSE AND ROCKERY
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Allwood Bros.
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Known and Grown All the World Over
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FENCES
Because People Are Thoughtless
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'Tree-Ripened' Grapefruit
. . . Direct from the famous Rio Grande Valley. Fresh, juicy, sweet! Picked and shipped same day. Carefully selected, cleaned without chemicals, individually wrapped. Hostess Crate, 18 large size, expressed prepaid in U. S., $2.50; Pink Meats $3.50. Enclose check, draft, money order. Satisfaction or your money back. Address OLEANDER HEDGE FARM, Mission, Texas. Reference: First National Bank, Dallas. Descriptive folder, price-list, free.

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. . . but we Saved $25 More on cleaning expense, too!

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Petro-&-Nokol burners supply automatic oil heat to more people than any other oil burner. In all parts of the country. In every type of building, from massive skyscrapers to 4- and 5-room cottages. Firing every imaginable type of heating plant...*In every one of these installations WE DEMAND that the Petro-&-Nokol burner shall FIT the heating plant into which it goes.*

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"I never used to take much notice of the kind of macaroni and spaghetti you served—guess I just ate without thinking much about it. But that dish of macaroni you put on the table tonight sure caught my eye right off the mark; made me *feel* like eating it as soon as I saw it.

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It's quik-dried
This exclusive Mueller process *enables all the fine natural flavor to be retained*—instead of being partly lost in the drying stage of manufacture!

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The Mueller method enables the walls of Mueller's Macaroni and Spaghetti to be made as thin as it is possible for them to be, without collapsing in the cooking. Mueller's *never varies*, and consequently always requires the same time for boiling—9 minutes. Mueller's is richest in nourishment and *invariably* cooks up light, fluffy and tender.

Mueller quality begins with the ingredients—only the very finest—and continues through every step of manufacturing and packaging.

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STONEGATE, YORK

Austrian Railway Offers Tickets On Installment Plan

The Idea Sounds Good—But You Have to Pay Before Starting

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Railway tickets may be bought in Austria now on the installment plan, although the buyer must do all his paying before he can do his riding.

In other words, the state railways have opened savings banks in connection with the chief ticket offices and are offering many attractive trips for every season of the year. There are week-end excursions, combinations of boat and train, or of automobile, boat and train, arrangements whereby one receives transportation to a certain resort, with food and keep while there, as well as boating, swimming, or skiing, according to the season. In addition special trips to other lands are offered with reduced rates on home and foreign railroads.

With such possibilities before them, Austrians are urged to put their extra "groschen" in the Railway Saving Banks. Convincing posters are exhibited showing that for one-half dollar a week one can travel to the grand Alps of the Tyrol, or even to the mountains of Voralberg, near Switzerland. With a little more money one can visit Italy, the Dalmatian coast, or Switzerland.

Another feature of the program of the State Railways is the surprise trains or "Trips Into the Blue," or "Trips Into the White." All-day excursions of this sort cost a dollar or a little more and often include an automobile ride, a lecture on some historical place and an evening's amusement. One buys his ticket, boards the train at 8 o'clock in the morning and returns at 10 or 11 in the evening. In the meantime, he is the guest of the railways which take him wherever they think best, into the blue or white of lofty mountains.

In Hungary, "penny trains" enable one to travel for a day in the open at very cheap rates.

Henry Ford Did Same Thing

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

He Made His Own Auto

Edward Floyd of Seattle, Washington, Wanted an Automobile, So He Built One

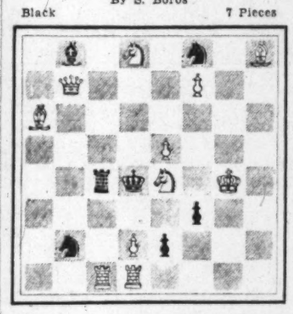
First he sold newspapers and earned $13.50. Then he got a one-cylinder motor from a discarded washing machine and the result is seen in the picture. It will make 8 miles an hour and run practically all day on about a pint of "gas." And at that rate one filling of the tank should take him a long way.

Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1567
By S. Boros

Black 7 Pieces

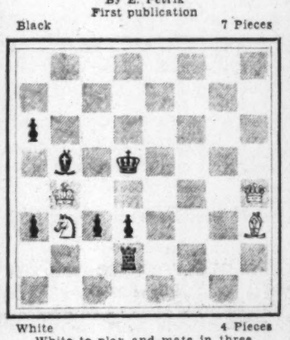


White 11 Pieces

White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Brisbane Courier, Twenty-eighth Tourney)

Problem No. 1568
By E. Petrik
First publication

Black 7 Pieces



White 4 Pieces

White to play and mate in three

We interrupt our series of prize-winners to remind readers that we are always glad to examine their original compositions with a view to publication in this column.

Solutions to Problems

No. 1565. Kt-K3

No. 1566.
1. B-B6 RxQ
2. BxP
1. —— R-Kt4
2. QxP(R6)
1. —— RxP
2. Q-R8

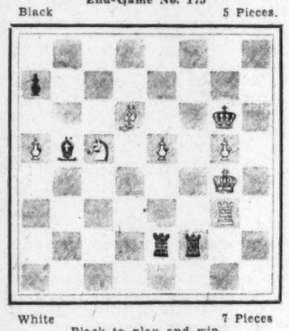
End-Game No. 174. White draws: 1 K-B6, P-Kt5; 2 K-Kt6, P-Kt6; 3 P-R7, P-Kt7; 4 K-R6, P-Kt8 (Q or R) stalemate! If 2 . . . K-Kt; 3 P-R7ch, K-R; 4 K-Kt5, P-Kt6; 5 K-Kt6, etc.

End-Games

The following position arose in a game between Sultan Khan and Bogoljubow at Prague, 1931. The latter missed the correct continuation and eventually the game was drawn. Solvers, however, unharassed by time-clocks and the strain of a long and hard struggle, should do better.

End-game No. 175

Black 5 Pieces.



White 7 Pieces

Black to play and win

Notes

The position given in notation below occurred in the Harvard-West Point match played after the football game, on the evening of Nov. 11. A Ashman, West Point '35, was playing white; B. Hickam, Harvard '36, black.

White: Four pieces—K at K2; R at QR7; P's at KB4 and KKt4.

Black: Five pieces—K at KR3; R at QR8; P's at QR7, KR2, and KKt3.

The game continued 1 R-KKt8 (Black), P-Kt5ch; 2 K-R4, K-B3!! and Black can avoid mate only by perpetual check. Instead 1 P-Kt4 (Black) appears to win without much trouble.

The Bulgarian championship tournament, played at Varna, resulted in a tie for first and second between G. Guecheff and Dr. U. Focheff, each with 6 points out of 7. In the playoff for the title, Guecheff won by 4½-3½.

R. E. Martin of Toronto has won the Canadian championship tournament held at Winnipeg. A. Helman of Winnipeg was second. M. Fox, previous titleholder, and J. S. Morrison, also a previous winner, did not compete, probably owing to distances, always a vital factor in countries as large as Canada and the United States.

We are indebted to W. H. Steckel, chess editor of the Allentown, Sunday Call, for "The Book of the Central Pennsylvania Chess Tournament; Held at Abraham Lincoln Hotel, Reading, Penna., Sept. 2, 3, 4, 1933; Selected games annotated by Hermann V. Hesse; Published by T. C. Gutecunst." This attractive mimeographed pamphlet of 17 pages is an innovation in American chess circles, and indicates great chess enthusiasm in central Pennsylvania. We take pleasure in reprinting Steckel's victory over Gordon, one of the best games in the book. Steckel and Hesse tied for first and second; Gordon was third.

Queen's Pawn Game
(Colle System)

Steckel White	Gordon Black	Steckel White	Gordon Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	24 QR-B	B-Q2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	25 R-B7	B-B3
3 QKt-Q2	P-B4	26 P-QKt4	KR-QB
4 P-B3	P-K3	27 RxR	RxR
5 P-K3	Kt-B3	28 R-QB	B-Q2
6 B-Q3	B-K2	29 R-B5(e)	P-Kt3
7 Castles	Castles	30 KtxB(f)	PxR
8 R-K	Q-B2	31 QPxP	P-Kt4
9 P-K4	PxQP	32 P-B5	PxP
10 BPxP	P-KR3(a)	33 PxP	P-Kt5(g)
11 P-K5	Kt-R2	34 P-Kt5	Kt-B4
12 Kt-B	Q-Q	35 P-B6ch	K-Kt
13 Kt-Kt3	Kt-Kt4	36 P-Kt6	PxP
14 KtxKt	BxKt	37 PxP	R-R
15 P-B4	B-R3	38 P-Kt7(h)	RxPch
16 B-K3	Kt-K2	39 K-K3	R-Kt7
17 Q-Kt4	Kt-B4	40 P-Kt8(Q)ch	RxQ
18 Kt-R5'	P-KKt3(b)	41 KtxR	KtxKP
19 B-B2	BxBch(c)	42 B-B5(i)	Kt-B5ch
20 KxB	Q-R5ch(d)	43 K-B4	P-R4
21 QxQ	KtxQ	44 Kt-B6	Kt-Q3
22 Kt-B6ch	K-Kt2	45 Kt-K7ch	K-R
23 P-KKt4	R-Q	46 KtxP	K-Kt
		47 B-Q3	Resigns

Notes by Hermann V. Hesse

(a) This move cannot be good. 10 . . . Kt-QKt5; 11 B-Kt, PxP; 12 KtxP, QKt-Q4 would be better than the text move in any event.

(b) 18 . . . BxR; 19 BxKt, P-KKt3; 20 BxKtP, Q-R5; 21 B-R7ch! and wins.

(c) This is a strategic error. 19 B-K2 was necessary.

(d) Of course, if 20 . . . KtxP; then 21 BxP.

(e) 29 RxR, BxR; 30 Kt-K8ch, K-B; 31 Kt-Q6 would be the simplest way of winning.

(f) This is quite sufficient for winning purposes.

(g) If 33 . . . R-B2; 34 Kt-B6 is the simplest reply, although 34 P-K6 and then P-Kt5, and Kt6 is even more forcible.

(h) 38 B-Kt first would have avoided all difficulty, as Kt-Q7; 39 P-Kt7, R-Q; 40 B-Q3 leads to nothing.

(i) This is best. 42 B-K2 allows P-KR4 with some drawing chances.

Here is one of Alekhine's victories in the recent Paris tournament, in which he, Tartakower, Lilienthal, and Znosko-Borowski were the leading contenders.

Sicilian Defense

Alekhine White	Frentz Black	Alekhine White	Frentz Black
1 P-K4	P-QB4	12 Kt-Q5	Q-R2
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	13 Q-Q2	R-Kt
3 P-Q4	PxP	14 K-R(e)	P-B4(f)
4 KtxP	Kt-B3	15 P-KB3	K-Kt
5 Kt-QB3	P-Q3	16 PxP	BxP
6 B-KKt5(a)	Q-R4(b)	17 BxKt	PxB
7 BxKt	KtPxB	18 KtxRP	Q-B4
8 B-Kt5	B-Q2	19 Kt-Kt4	K-R
9 Castles	Castles(c)	20 Kt(Kt4)xP	R-B
10 Kt-Kt3	Q-Kt3	21 P-QB4	RxKt
11 P-QR4	P-QR4(d)	22 KtxR	QxKt
		23 Q-R5ch	Resigns

(a) Played primarily to avoid P-KKt3 and B-Kt2, which is admittedly Black's strongest formation in the Sicilian.

(b) This does not turn out well, but after 6 . . . P-K3, White may try the inviting 7 P-K5, PxP; 8 Q-B3, when Black's strongest move is B-Q2. This gambit breaks up Black's Q side pawns, but Black has at least the gambit P with a position not too difficult to defend.

(c) Already Black's game is not very satisfactory. 8 . . . P-QR3, and if 9 B-K2, B-Kt2 is certainly preferable to the text, which is not immediately necessary. In the opening stages castling should be a developing move like any other, made with a purpose.

(d) 11 . . . P-QR3 appears less compromising. The QRP later becomes indefensible.

(e) Avoiding any possible counterplay through B-R6.

(f) 14 . . . R-Kt3 offers better chances. After the text Black's game collapses hopelessly in a few moves.

Schoolgirl Is Crowned Britain's Railway Queen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, Eng. — Forty thousand people came from various parts of the country to see Miss Gracie Jones, a 15-year-old Holyhead schoolgirl, crowned as Britain's Railway Queen at Belle Vue Gardens here recently.

Enthroned on a chair used by George Stephenson when the Liverpool-Manchester railway was commenced, she was crowned by Capt. Ivor Roberts, London, Midland & Scottish Marine Superintendent at Holyhead.

Railway men and their families came from all parts of the country to this annual carnival.

Saloniki Fair's Success Assures Its Permanency

Plans Now Under Way for Special Exhibition Palace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS — The eighth International Exhibition of Saloniki held in the autumn of every year, with the principal object of facilitating the mutual acquaintance of various countries and helping the exchange of goods between the producers of Greece and those of the other Balkan countries, has closed with a success surpassing all expectations.

Basing themselves on the valuable experience of the last eight years, authorities of the exhibition have come to the final conclusion that the institution, as a well-organized center of industrial and commercial movement in the Peninsula, has gained the right to remain as a permanent organism, and as such it deserves to have its own palace. Plans are being made to contract a special loan for the achievement of this aim.

It appears from official reports that the number of the exhibitors exceeded that of the last year by 1000. This figure could be still greater if there were more room in the exhibition premises. Three new sections were added to the exhibition this year: the hygienic department, which was almost a novelty for this country; a rich collection of Greek publications, giving a good picture of the intellectual movement in Greece, and a very beautiful display of the popular arts, represented by various masterpieces belonging to different institutions and individuals.

The number of the visitors to the exhibition is estimated at 250,000. Saloniki greatly profited by their presence, which brought a considerable volume of business. Sums spent during the three weeks the exhibition lasted are calculated to be not less than 90,000,000 drachmas (about $750,000), and the receipts of the exhibition itself amounted to 2,710,000 drachmas.

'Handicraft Town' For Scandinavians Plan of Teacher

EVERETT, Wash., Nov. 21 (AP)—America shouldn't lose the benefit of "old country" arts, Miss Nora Burglon believes, so she plans "Handicraft Town."

"Handicraft Town" is to be a Scandinavian village outside Everett, where members of that race can practice the crafts of weaving, spinning, metal work, wooden shoe making and basketry before their trained fingers lose the knack of the old country through operating American machines.

It's a practical plan, she said, explaining that after receiving an unusually large royalty check from a book, she made a three months' tour of the United States recently to solicit buyers for the products. Her idea was welcomed by merchants of 30 cities, she said.

Miss Burglon, an art teacher as well as a writer, said that immigrants from the old countries, who laid aside their native accomplishments along with their colorful costumes because the machines of the United States produced faster and cheaper, can contribute much to the artistic life of the nation and relieve local distress at the same time by practicing handicrafts.

The plan is to erect a Scandinavian village in miniature. Many Scandinavians have offered to help erect the buildings; and if the project goes through this winter, Miss Burglon hopes to see hundreds of similar villages spring up over the nation, each adding its bit of color to American life.

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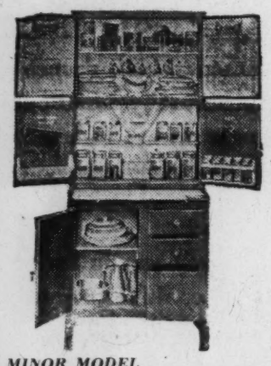

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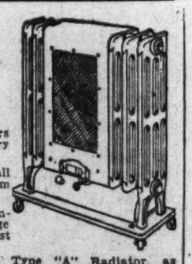

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'Black-Coat' Data Sought by British Social Workers

Jobless Professional Men Subject of London Questionnaire

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—What effect is unemployment having upon the "black-coated" worker? If he loses his job and retires from public view, what happens behind his firmly closed front door?

Answers to such questions are being sought by the Liberal Women's Unemployment Group. A year ago the group undertook a similar investigation, but then it was carried out among organized and insured workers. The questionnaire which is now being circulated among social workers, relief workers, school-teachers, ministers of religion and others will cover a wider ground and, it is claimed, will cast a light upon the far less suspected details of life in the families of those professional men who are now unemployed.

"Do many wives of professional men take up paid work?" is one of the first questions. And "What effect does that produce in the home?"

"Have you come across cases of professional homes where the unemployed father is occupying himself with household work and care of his children, while the wife earns money outside the home?"

"How soon after losing their posts do members of benevolent societies usually come to ask for assistance?"

To this last question, answers have already begun to come in. Too many professional men, it is made clear, shut themselves up when they lose their work and live upon their savings or upon such help as relatives can offer. If such men would bury their pride and make application to benevolent societies before discouragement sets in, more could be done in helping them back to work.

The investigators do not, in any sense, constitute an employment committee. They do not offer work or help in finding work. They claim, however, that knowledge upon what is now an obscure subject will aid in providing ways and means by which a higher, more understanding, level of helpfulness may be attained.

Longs Presented to Queen

ROME, Nov. 20 (AP)—The United States Ambassador, Mr. Breckinridge Long, and Mrs. Long were formally presented to Queen Elena of Italy today.

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Ministers Urged To Weave Sermons Of Beautiful Words

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ADELAIDE, S. Aust.—"Words have a meaning and their proper use is a sacred charge laid upon all of us who speak. Style is a power. Time spent on it is not wasted. A phrase, an apt adjective, may bring home to some needy soul a new side of truth," the Rev. C. Irving Benson of Melbourne told preachers and students in a lecture in Adelaide.

"No one will listen less eagerly to a sermon because as it proceeds it weaves for itself a garment of beautiful words; rather will they listen the more readily, because there is a streak of poetry in every man's soul. Every strong and clean word used by the people as they buy and sell, rejoice and grieve, labor and suffer, should be the preacher's store, but he should add thereto splendid and gracious words from Milton and other masters of the English tongue."

Mr. Benson said that the one key to right words was that first of all one should have right thoughts and love truth in the inward parts, and love beauty along with truth. It was because he believed literature would help in such ways as those that he invited the attention of preachers and students to the subject.

"There have always been those who regard novel reading as not only profitless but mischievous. When Bunyan wrote his 'Pilgrim's Progress' he was severely censured," said Mr. Benson. "Not for a shelf full of sermons, would I surrender Sam Weller. And Captain Cuttle, in certain moods, is a more welcome guest that Chrysostom."

Edinburgh Man Travels 2500 Miles for $3.52

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Mr. Cecil Furst, of Joppa, near here, recently returned from establishing a cheap travel record across the border. He went for a 2500-mile travel cruise on the railways for the sum of 15 shillings.

He was enabled to do this by great energy and selection of the new "travel-where-you-will" season tickets. With these it is possible to travel over all the lines in a certain area, getting off where and when one feels like it. Each ticket is valid for several days. He traveled at non-stop pace. One day covering 370 miles, all in the same district.

Letter Found in Scotland Reveals Historical Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—Discovery of a letter written by Cluny Macpherson to Lord President Duncan Forbes of Culloden, which hitherto has eluded all efforts to find it, has thrown light on events of great historical interest to students of the romantic middle eighteenth century.

The "lost" letter, dated Aug. 30, 1745, was found in an album belonging to the Tweedside Physical and Antiquarian Society, which was deposited on loan in August in the National Library of Scotland.

'Window Shopping' as It Is Done in an Ancient Hungarian Town

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

To Market, to Buy a Fat Pig—or What Have You?
One of the Few Relatively Quiet Corners in the Veszprém Village Square Is Shown at the Upper Left. Some Bargaining for Poultry Is in Progress in the View at the Upper Right, While the Lower View Shows a Part of the Livestock Market.

Pageantry of Real 'Old World' Attends Hungarian Market Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST — Friday is market day in Veszprém, a day of excitement and interest. Like most small Hungarian villages, this 1000-year-old town in the great Bakony forest has few shops, and therefore its market day is of considerable importance. Peasants begin to arrive at 4 o'clock in the morning to be able to arrange their wares in the market square before the town is astir. Likewise the canny townfolk rise early on this day to get their choice of the vegetables and poultry brought in for sale.

The main street leading to the open square is alive with activity but without rush or confusion, for the Hungarian peasant seems always self-possessed and poised. The peasants come in light wagons with wicker sides, bringing young calves, sheep, pigs, geese, quaintities of garden truck, and fruits and flowers so freshly picked that the morning dew is on them still. Then presently one sees the rich city purchasers arrive in their "kocsi"-s drawn by Lipica horses driven by a servant dressed in broadcloth, brass buttons, braid, and brightly polished high boots, and wearing a small hat with turned up brim toopped with an ostrich plume and, if he is particularly prideful, with long ribbon streamers hanging from the back of his hat.

Careful Justice Prevails

In the market one finds counters of boards, wheelbarrows and improvised tables arranged by each individual peasant in a way best suited to display his own wares; the geese and chickens are kept in huge open baskets or on straw on the stone pavement. At one counter we see on old peasant woman weighing out cherries for a small Hungarian boy—a picture of careful justice—and beyond, at the edge of the market place, stands a retired Hungarian colonel bargaining for a goose. Unfired stone crocks full of the best tejföl and turó (curd and sour cream or "sleeping milk" to give an exact translation of the peasant term for that delectable Hungarian product), ground red paprika in open bags ready for the purchaser to sample before buying; beans, squash and "kapor" (the humble dill) spread out in tempting array, and with an eye for the artistic, by Bulgarian gardeners—those expert vegetable cultivators who travel far from home in the gardening season—all this is to be seen at a glance.

In between the sellers of geese, the vendors of paprkia, the wares of the potter, the baskets full of most delicious ripe cherries and strawberries, are the sellers of flowers; for flowers, it seems, are as important in a market in Hungary as are the geese, pots and potatoes. His own front yard may be a dazzling display of carnations, marigolds and goldenglow, but no Hungarian peasant would think of returning home after a day in town without a generous bouquet of something he does not grow himself to make the leisurely trip home "more comfortable," as the women-folk put it. Always there threads through the crowds the ubiquitous Bosnian peddler, wearing his characteristic baggy-seated trousers with tight legs, home-made rawhide "bocskor" or mountin meccasin with turned-up toes (the stamp of the Muhammedan), smiling and insistent, but not offensive.

Peasant Women Picturesque

Peasant women everywhere, buying and selling. To them trading is not inconsistent with being gay and merry. Here one exchanges a piece of homespun linen for a bouquet of flowers; there another swings along the roadside and through the market carrying on her head a goose in an open basket. She walks with that peculiar free hip motion that marks a woman who has for years carried a heavy basket of food or a bucket of water on her head back and forth through the fields, always balancing her load with perfect ease no matter how heavy it is. The peasant woman is ever colorful and picturesque. Her head is covered with a kerchief and her costume is of bright red or yellow or blue calico, often of all three colors. Always barefooted at home, she dons high boots, shaped exactly like men's boots, to come to market, and sometimes, if she is the wife of a well-to-do peasant, her boots are of yellow cordovan—a mark of distinction and wealth.

The honeycake booth—an institution without which no Hungarian market is ever held—occupies an important place among the food sellers. Such honeycakes! Cut in the shape of a hussar (for every Hungarian boy hopes to be a hussar just as every American boy expects to be a locomotive engineer), or molded in heart-shape and decorated with sugared figures of brides and bridegrooms in their picturesque bridal costumes! Every Hungarian youth wants to give to his sweetheart this edible valentine. What care and circumspection he uses and how much time he takes in selecting just the proper one for her! The honeycake booth is a place of pilgrimage for grown-ups and children alike, and if there is an American traveler in this out-of-the-way town he wants to buy everything he sees.

The horse and cattle market proper has very little order. One finds horses intended for sale tied to the owner's wagon often in the way of milling crowds. Men walk around with their cows, a youth with perfect assurance and without either ring or rope uses a willow switch to guide a large bull around among the spectators hunting a purchaser. No one apparently has any apprehension, so mild has the bull grown through his association with men. Draft horses are being tried out for sale. The whole, is a heterogeneous, colorful picture of shrewd traders, cautious buyers, gypsies and young folks, with here and there a "csendör" (the "guard of silence"), the bunch of glistening blue cock feathers waving from the round hat by which the state police of Hungary may be recognized from a distance. His dignified bearing, his rifle with fixed bayonet on his shoulder, command a respect for law and order so absolute that usually his mere presence assures a peaceful market day.

By early afternoon the market is over, and on every road leading from town we see these industrious, happy, vivacious people driving slowly home, their morning's load lightened by the pig or lamb sold or traded, but now including sweets and flowers for the children and womenfolks safely stowed away under the seat.

French Fliers Reach Dakar

DAKAR, Africa, Nov. 21 (AP)—The French Black Squadron of 28 military airplanes arrived here yesterday from Kayes, upper Senegal. The fliers are making a mass flight tour of Africa.

Jobless Men Win Success in Art, Music and Writing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALFORD, Eng.—Success, via unemployment, is being sought by three jobless Salford men, in the world of literature, art and music.

A best selling novel "Love on the Dole" recently was written by Mr. Walter Greenwood, a young Salfordian, who, after working at a variety of jobs, found himself without employment. Now he is busily engaged writing what he hopes will be more best sellers.

There has been on exhibition in the city a fine drawing of a proposed new Town Hall for the city which has been executed by Mr. Henry Dorning, of Salford, who has not had a regular job for several years. Previous work he has executed has aroused the interest of Mr. H. J. M. Maltby, curator of the Salford Art Gallery and hopes are held out that he will be able to turn his talents to profit.

An unemployed 19-year-old youth, Jack Turner, also of Salford, has just had his first composition broadcast and featured by a London dance band.

Shaw Asks League To Save Amateurs From High Play Fee

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — Amateur actors who have the wish but not the money to perform first-class plays, are rejoicing in the knowledge that Mr. G. Bernard Shaw has put out to their rescue.

On Mr. Shaw's proposal, a conference of the British Drama League, held here recently, passed a resolution calling on playwrights to "reserve to themselves personally the duty of licensing performances of their work by amateurs on terms reasonably within their means."

In Britain it has hitherto been the general practice for amateurs performing anything but a mediocre play to be asked for five guineas performance fee. In many villages where halls are small and villagers are poor, receipts do not even approach such a sum. So that throughout the country many genuine enthusiasts are placed in the position of having to ban the best plays for monetary reasons.

"I know," he declared, "of little groups genuinely desiring to perform the highest type of drama. The receipts when they perform come to 15 shillings.

"What can the author expect to get in these circumstances?" Mr. Shaw asked. "What do some do? They go to these unfortunate people who have beggared themselves to give a dramatic performance out of pure love of art and say 'Five guineas, please.'"

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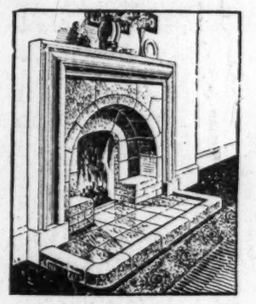
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Liquor Problem Held Serious One For Chile to Solve

Restrictive Laws Passed but Not Enforced; Alcohol in Fuel

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Prohibition is a leading controversial question once again in Chile and social workers are hoping to register further progress in their attempt to solve the problem of alcoholism. For, despite the honest efforts of a succession of postwar governments, the problem is still a serious one.

Legislation connected with alcoholic beverages in Chile has received much attention and has always been well-intentioned. It has been found necessary frequently to amend the law with the result that today the patchwork of a score of years urgently demands coördination and revision.

There exist in this country, as in others, two schools of thought. On the one hand, social workers call for total prohibition, or for stringent restriction; others look anxiously to the national revenue and to the "rights" of the enormous capital invested in the wine, beer and liquor industries. The Government has, from time to time, presented projects of law to Congress. Many of these, academically speaking, have been models of their kind, but not all of them have been placed on the statute books. When placed on the statute book not a few of them have been postponed.

A point of great interest is the law, projected as far back as 1926, according to which importers of motor fuel are obliged to incorporate 10 per cent of national alcohol with gasoline. The effects of this law have not been obtained hitherto because of experiments to find a satisfactory "bridge" for the mixture. At long last this "bridge" is stated to have been found and the Finance Minister, Señor Don Gustavo Ross, has signed a law compelling purchase of the mixture as from November, this year.

Those in charge of the licensed trade policy of the Government are hoping that this compulsory fuel mixture will absorb large stocks of surplus distilled spirits long regarded as a menace to public health.

The Government attaches more importance to the social aspect of its legislative trends. The laws it has passed and continue to pass are calculated to remove abuses while reasonably safeguarding individual liberty.

Prohibitionists, whose army is daily growing in Chile, and who have valuable support from all the influential women organizations throughout the country, object to the Government outlook.

However, Government measures, aided by vigorous temperance propaganda by independence organizations, have virtually abolished the drinking den. Sunday sale of liquor is ended, and that law which closes all bars at pay hours in a factory or working locality invariably assures a week's earnings for the home.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Liquor License Requests At Low Ebb in Delaware

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 21—Lack of enthusiasm over the return of John Barleycorn has caused amazement among the membership of the Delaware Liquor Control Commission. Although it was expected that about 200 applications for license to sell would be filed by this time, only 50 have been received thus far.

It is believed that the reason for the low percentage of applications lies in the uncertainty regarding the attitude of the State Legislature with regard to control measures. Many have been deterred from going into the liquor business, it was said, because they have declared that under the present laws of the State the liquor business cannot be operated at a profit, just as the proprietors of taprooms here found by experience that the beer business has had every whit of the prospective profit regulated out of it.

Georgia Debaters Win

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS, Ga.—The University of Georgia debating team defeated Yale University by a six-vote majority count taken in the audience at the recent debate held at New Haven on "Resolved, That the Adoption of the NRA Is to the Best Interest of the United States. The debators were: Mr. Cleburne E. Gregory and Mr. William T. Maddox for Georgia; Mr. William J. Hull and Mr. Max F. Millikan for Yale.

HUDDERSFIELD, ENG.

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Ether Balloonists Spend Night In New Jersey Bog

(Continued from Page 1)

interest in the flight because of Commander Settle's observations of the cosmic rays at his maximum altitude of more than 58,000 feet, the rank and file of radio listeners also seized the chance to get intimately acquainted with heights no bird has ever known.

Earth Absolutely Flat

Busy as they were with their observations and with other tasks, both Commander Settle and Maj. Chester L. Fordney took time to answer all questions put to them by their friends who remained on the earth they could no longer see.

The most informative interview was that of Major Fordney by Col. Frank Knox, publisher of the Chicago Daily News, which sponsored the flight with the National Broadcasting System and others. This was relayed by a national network. From it the radio audience learned some of the following facts about the cruise into the stratosphere:

"Has the gas expanded so that the bag is fully inflated?"

"Yes, fully."

"What did the earth look like when it disappeared?"

"Like a plain surface. There was a ground haze and no indication of curvature."

"How's your oxygen?"

"It's bubbling merrily away in the 15 liter can. We feel no discomfort from lack of oxygen. The temperature is about 46 degrees."

Not all conversations were so compact with information. Some were just ordinary talks, such as people carry on over long-distance telephones.

When Rear Admiral Ernest J. King, chief of the United States bureau of aeronautics, came to the microphone at Washington for a talk with his lieutenant-commander, the talk had a military flavor.

"Are your there, Commander Settle?"

"Right here, sir."

"Everything all right?"

"It's been a very interesting, a very fine trip so far, sir."

Some good bits of conversation were not put out on the network but were heard by reporters who were allowed to "eavesdrop" through the courtesy of the National Broadcasting Company in Chicago.

Technical chats between Mr. Luis Alvarez, assistant to Professor Compton, and the balloonists were especially interesting, not because the lay audience knew what it was all about, but because the physical scientist was able to give minute instructions about the use of his instruments when he was so far below them.

"Have you got the cosmic ray machine working?" Mr. Alvarez asked.

"Yes," came the answer from the sky.

"The counter hasn't slipped out of that fork, has it?"

"Not yet."

"Will you take that film of Millikan's out and lay it horizontal?"

Major Fordney said he was doing it.

"Is the film under Steve's apparatus still there? Did you turn the clock off? How's the spectrometer going?"

Major Fordney answered all the questions and then added, "We're pretty busy here."

In fact, they were so busy they didn't have time to eat and at one time reported that they were hungry but couldn't take time for the food they had brought with them.

Other interesting bits of talk were between "Tex" and "Mike" and "Sam." "Tex" is Commander Settle, "Mike," Major Fordney, and "Sam," Lieut. Samuel Townsend, and the talk was between the stratosphere and Akron, Ohio. Once during the conversation there was a rumbling noise. Some strange celestial disturbance? No, just a truck pounding by in Akron, "Sam" said.

As the balloon began its rapid descent, the time grew more precious. The balloonists said they would soon have to "bail out" or throw overboard their radio transmitting apparatus.

Every weight that could be spared would have to be parachuted earthward, and this was one of the dispensable things. The receiving equipment, it was supposed, would be kept so that the balloonists might continue to get weather information.

Before the radio was silenced, however, there were other bits of talk. Chicago reporters wanted to confirm the figure they had on the maximum altitude of the ascension.

Commander Settle confirmed it as around 58,000 feet.

The men in the balloon wanted to know where "the girls," their wives, were. They were told that they were driving along the highway with Mr. Howard Perkins, engineer of the Dow Chemical Company which supplied the gondola, in the hope of being near the landing point.

The last question asked was whether balloonists could see where they were—if they could see lights.

"Too busy to look," was the answer, and it must have been soon after that the radio went out the hatch. So ended the first two-way conversation between the stratosphere and the earth.

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Oil Gusher Builds Church and School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

COMMUNITIES needing a new schoolhouse or a larger church building should find out about possible "Acres-of-Diamonds" right in their own back yards.

An initial flow of 75 barrels an hour on the land owned by Porter Center Free Methodist Church in Porter township, Midland County, will provide about $200 a day for the organization, which is receiving one-eighth of the oil. The Puffer rural school bordering the property is to receive one-sixteenth of the proceeds from the oil. The new buildings have been planned, and it is expected to heat and light them with gas from the well.

Cuban Government Takes Precautions Against Disorders

HAVANA, Nov. 21 (AP)—Continued revolutionary activity in the interior and elaborate precautions taken by Col. Fulgencio Batista's army against disorders in the capital are serving to convince observers that the Grau San Martin Government takes seriously the report that a new revolution is brewing.

Meanwhile, efforts were on foot to reach peaceful settlement of the island's political quarrels. Negotiations to this end were being conducted amid utmost secrecy.

Great importance is attached locally to United States Ambassador Sumner Welles's return from the United States, inasmuch as most observers believe he will bring new orientations for the Cuban problem as a result of his conference with President Roosevelt and State Department officials.

Welles Plans Early Return

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21 (AP)—Mr. Sumner Welles, Ambassador to Cuba, said he would return to his post at Havana Friday or Saturday for an indefinite stay. While his itinerary is still undecided, he added, he may visit President Roosevelt again at Warm Springs on his way back.

New Traffic Signals To Aid Pedestrians

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—The police department is preparing to try out a new system of traffic control aimed at giving the pedestrian a "break" in crossing streets here.

Supplementing the red and green lights now used to halt and move traffic, an illuminated red hand will be attached to traffic signal stanchions and when the hand appears, all vehicular traffic will be halted for a brief period to give pedestrians an opportunity to cross the street without having to dodge through lanes of automobiles turning corners.

The new system, which was devised by Dr. John A. Harriss, one-time deputy police commissioner in charge of traffic and who devised the present traffic control lights, will be tried out on Fifth Avenue between Fortieth and Forty-fifth Streets, and if proved successful will be made city-wide. It is expected it will be ready for trial on Monday.

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Robbers Find Indiana Town Good Place to Fight Shy Of

Culver, Which Is Site of Noted Military Academy, Has Citizens' Volunteer Corps Which Is Effective in Preserving Peace

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CULVER, Ind.—This town of about 3000 population, and home of a military academy for boys, has perfected an internal defense system for the community to supplement the efforts of the constituted authorities. So effective is this plan that two bands of bank robbers have been eradicated, and assistance given Logansport in a flood, and service given in minor accidents.

All able-bodied citizens of Union Township, of good character, are eligible to the service corps and about 200 men and women are enrolled. The corps is incorporated, elects annually, has armed groups deputized and looks after the defenses of the community, Col. Robert Rossow, commandant of cadets of Culver Military Academy, its present commander, stated. The Culver plan of road blockade is being utilized by the State in its battle against crime and has been adopted by several Indiana communities, it was stated.

Seven defense areas have been laid out around Culver. In an emergency an elaborate system of alarm sounds, including outside bank alarms, church bells, fire department sirens, the firing of sound bombs and salutes, and an effective silent alarm system warning the telephone exchange and radio.

The salient feature of the Culver plan is a road blockade at stragetic points which are kept secret and cover all arterial roads. A steel cable is run across the road when the alarm sounds and is padlocked. To this is attached a placard of warning. Corps members are detailed to warn motorists to stay away from the areas of defense in an emergency. Gun nests of deputized men who have been under fire, are located in the defense areas. There is a mounted, mobile squad of 14 picked marksmen who can be rushed as reinforcements to any point.

The corps looks after purchase of guns and ammunition, their care, transportation, communications, equipment to save life in drownings, supplies, marksmanship practice, boating, and other defensive subjects. In a recent practice mobilization, the driver of the city firetruck acting as bandit was "captured" within three minutes after the alarm sounded, so effectively did the service corps members assume their posts. All corps members serve without pay.

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British-American Coöperation Urged For World's Peace

Ambassador Bingham Sees Much Good Work Done by Economic Conference

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The world's need for international coöperation was the keynote of speeches made by Lord Reading, one of Great Britain's elder statesmen, and Mr. Robert W. Bingham, American Ambassador in London, at a recent English-speaking dinner here.

Lord Reading stressed the potentialities for world peace inherent in the unification of effort on the part of Great Britain and America. Mr. Bingham made two points. One was that it was a mistake to suppose that the international economic conference had been a failure. The other was the importance of individual liberty, freedom of thought, and freedom of expression.

Lord Reading's argument was summed up when he said: "If only the U. S. A. and we in this country unite together, strive always for this objective" (world peace), "allowing nothing to dissuade us, at the end we shall triumph, because I do not believe that any nation of the world would enter into war, would dream of its horrors, if it knew that America, ourselves, and other nations, I hope, would be banded together against it. Let me add that, although I agree force may play a great part, yet the moral influence of the world is stronger than is sometimes thought, and the moral influence of America and of the British Commonwealth, backed, as I believe it will be, by other nations, will in the end gain the victory for peace, and make an end of all this talk, so horrifying, of war."

Mr. Bingham, referring to the economic conference, said: "I am convinced a great purpose was served in bringing together the representatives of so many nations who thus came to know one another, and so came to realize one another's burdens and difficulties. No progress in international relations can be hoped for so long as nations think in terms only of their own difficulties, and of their own welfare. All must look beyond their own boundaries to appreciate the conditions existing in other countries, to realize that one nation may often best serve itself when it serves the welfare of all."

On the wider question of democracy, Mr. Bingham said: "Nothing is easier than to find fault with democracy; nothing simpler than to recite its faults and its weaknesses. Let them be what they may, still it is a necessity of our very being.

"It is the flower of the genius of our race, our noblest tradition, our most priceless heritage. To us, the English-speaking peoples, it is given to hold, to maintain all that has come down to us. This we may surely do together. What of the task, if we permit ourselves to drift apart? Troubled and anxious though we be, the light shines and hope lives so long as we lose no jot of the courage and the faith which have lighted the pathway and inspired the spirits of those who have gone before us.

"In an anxious world, maybe in part a mad world, we, of the English-speaking peoples, have our great missions to perform. It may be that no part of us can do it alone. In good will, in sympathy and in understanding we must work together to preserve our own sacred traditions, and to serve the cause of peace throughout the world."

Civilization Is Gauged By Non-Necessities It Buys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, Eng.—The standard of civilization reached by any country can best be measured by the number of fundamentally unnecessary things people are persuaded to think essential to their comfort, said Mr. Gordon Selfridge Jr., American head of one of Britain's largest stores, when he addressed the ninth annual convention of the National Display Association held here recently.

"Some academic thinkers," he said, "seem to be under the impression that customers buy only what they have to buy. That proves how little they are in contact with affairs, for civilization would be a very poor affair if people only purchased what they really needed."

Big British Bank Raises Pay of Staff

Special from Monitor Bureau

London

As a result of protests that economies should not be made at the expense of the staff, the Midland Bank, one of the "big five" here, has decided, it is announced, to improve the scale of pay.

The bank has 13,000 employees, most of whom will soon find they have more money in their pay envelopes.

Liverpool Docks Form Rendezvous Of Giant Liners

Lancashire City Refuses to Halt Development Despite Setbacks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—Unable to fathom the origin of its name, Liverpool ingeniously discovered a mythical bird called the "liver" to incorporate in its coat of arms.

That is just what Liverpudlians are like. "Yer cant stoomp uss," they like to point out as they welcome a visitor to the great seaport of Merseyside in their strong, direct Lancashire tones—an accent built for business, seemingly shorn of frills by the salty tang of the Atlantic winds.

Typical of Liverpool's refusal to admit defeat in face of unfavorable conditions has been its continued development during the past few years of serious trade setbacks. This Merseyside community, with a population on both sides of the estuary of about 1,250,000, has gone on pouring millions of pounds into making its seaport a worthy outlet for the products of Britain's largest industrial area—the north and midland districts of England, peopled by some 20,000,000 and producing cotton, wool, iron, steel, coal and innumerable manufactured articles.

Confident of Recovery

As a shipping center, Merseyside has suffered heavily from restriction of foreign trade. Yet confidence in a return of world prosperity has encouraged Liverpool to carry out extensive enlargements and improvements to its 40 miles of docks, rendezvous of giant liners and grimy tramps from all corners of the globe.

More than 100 acres of muddy waste have been reclaimed and an insignificant tidal stream harnessed in the service of industry. Land alongside new wharves has been prepared to invite more industrial undertakings requiring waterside and railway facilities.

To better communication between the two shores of the Mersey, the twin cities of Liverpool and Birkenhead have spent about £8,000,000 on a subterranean tunnel, the biggest project of its kind in Great Britain, which is now nearing completion.

The length of the tunnel is nearly three miles, and its external diameter 46 feet 3 inches. The ruling gradient is 1 in 30, and at the deepest point under the river the bottom of the tunnel is 150 feet below high-water mark.

Demolition of Slums

Though whirring wheels of industry and the busy clatter of the dockyards are characteristic of Merseyside, Liverpool is proud of its reputation as a city of fine buildings, of historic landmarks and of culture.

For a time slums were a blot on the landscape of the city. They had accumulated with the rapid development of the port and encouraged by the miscellaneous character of its dockside labor. In marked contrast were the numerous magnificent modern buildings of shipping and insurance companies, and fine civic edifices.

Much demolishing of slum property has, however, been accomplished in recent years, and is now to be crowned by a £7,000,000, ten-year clearance and rebuilding plan, recently announced.

Unsanitary houses, totaling more than 12,000, come under the scheme, which provides for rehousing 63,000 persons in 15,692 new dwellings, one-third of them self-contained cottages in the suburbs. The scheme also provides for demolition of other property not classed as unsanitary, so that reconstruction can meet town-planning requirements.

Liverpool's crowning architectural feature is St. George's Hall. A huge festival hall is terminated at either end by the Law Courts.

Cathedral Under Construction

St. John's Gardens open up a wide space in front of the building. The Cathedral, started in 1904 and still under construction, is notable as being the only English cathedral of the twentieth century. The architect is Sir Giles Gilbert Scott, who gained the appointment in a public competition when he was only in his early 20s.

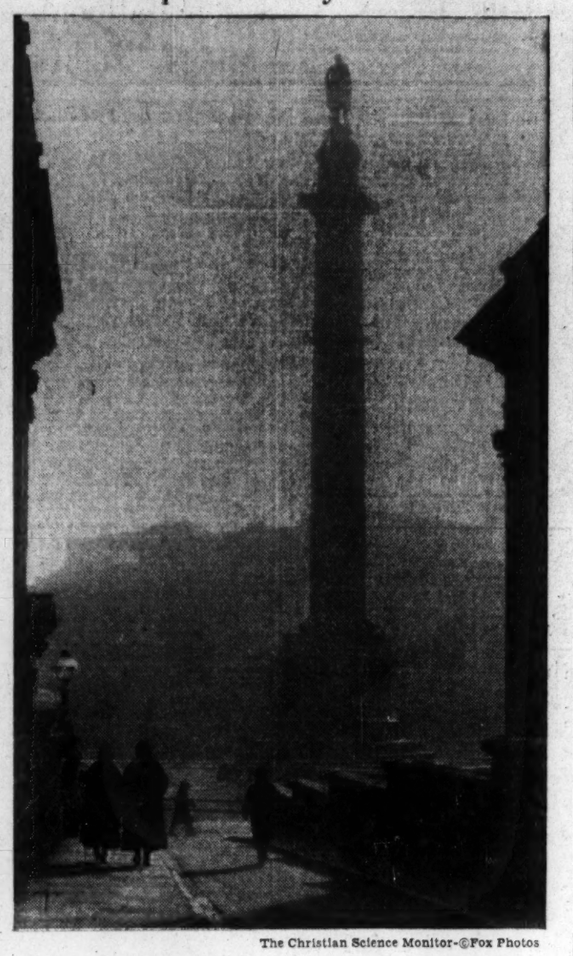
A notable dwelling of Merseyside is 62 Rodney Street, birthplace and childhood home of William E. Gladstone. This is but one of the "sights" which make Liverpool a favorite tourist center. Many visitors gain their first glimpse of England as their ship sights the Wirral Peninsula with its quaint villages.

One of the most widely known golf courses in the world is situated in this peninsula. The world's greatest golfers have often fought out their battles in the Open Championship over the 18 holes which are renowned for the fierce winds which can turn the course into an almost unrivaled test of skill and endurance.

In its early days of seven centuries ago, Liverpool was a fishing village. But early inhabitants were Danes who have left their mark in place names in the surroundings.

Construction of canals linking Liverpool with the inland industrial centers greatly increased the importance of the port in the eighteenth century. With the advent of steam power came even greater activity and it was from Liverpool that in 1840 the first ocean steamship line began to ply the Atlantic.

Liverpool's Lofty Sentinel



The Christian Science Monitor-©Fox Photos

The Wellington Monument

Lansbury Is 'Talker' Of British Parliament

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—There is no prize or laurel wreath for wealth of oratory in the Houses of Parliament here. If there were, Mr. G. Lansbury, opposition leader, would certainly gain the reward.

Official records covering the period from the beginning of the November session, 1932, to the end of July, 1933, show that Mr. Lansbury spoke 14 more columns than any other member. His nearest rival is Mr. Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who has filled 238 columns to Mr. Lansbury's 252. Mr. Winston Churchill occupies only half that space, and Mr. Lloyd George only a quarter.

Question time is seldom the most comfortable time for government ministers. Mr. Hore-Belisha has "done his bit," it would seem. He has answered no fewer than 548 questions. Mr. Tom Williams, Labor member, has appeared most keen to ask the government about itself. He has asked 200 more questions than his nearest rival. His total reaches 540.

Two English Towns Raised in Status

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Bilston and Rowley Regis in Staffordshire have been promoted to the status of boroughs with civic rejoicings and ceremonial. The Earl of Harrowby presented Bilston's charter, and Rowley Regis, which includes five towns, received hers from Mr. George Lansbury, leader of the Labor Opposition in the House of Commons.

Bilston is mentioned in Domesday Book. Its industrial history is of special interest because John Wilkinson, the father of the Bristol iron trade, set up his first blast furnace there in 1756. He improved upon the steam engine invented by Watt and built the first iron canal boat. Ancestors of Mr. Stanley Baldwin took a prominent part in this development.

Bilston was the birthplace of Sir Henry Newbolt, poet of the sea, whom it recently made an honorary freeman.

Rowley Regis was in the demesne of William the Conqueror and Henry VIII was one of the kings who hold it as a royal manor. Its basic trades are represented by the supporters of its coat of arms, the miner and the smith: once its staple industry was the making of jews'-harps.

Local patriotism at both Bilston and Rowley Regis expressed itself in gifts of regalia. At Bilston the girls of the high school clubbed together to provide the chain for the Mayoress, who is a former pupil, and at Rowley Regis a jewel to be worn by the Mayoress was presented by the Earl of Dudley.

Austrian Schilling Achieves Stability, Dr. Dollfuss Says

Chancellor Points With Pride to Nation's Improvement

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Credit is due to the Austrian Government for its economic achievements, according to Dr. Engelbert Dollfuss surveying for The Christian Science Monitor events since the new régime came into power in May, 1932.

The Chancellor especially emphasized that danger of inflation had been overcome and that the Austrian schilling was now one of the most stable currencies in Europe.

"The state budget last year showed but a small deficit," Dr. Dollfuss continued, "proportionately very much less than the deficit in Germany, France, or the United States.

"The unfavorable foreign trade balance has been much reduced and in spite of the fact that the Berlin Government prohibited Germans from visiting Austria, the last tourist season from the financial point of view was far from unfavorable.

"The state budget for 1934 has been prepared and is definitely balanced at 1,903,000,000 schillings, or nearly $300,000,000 at par. This is approximately the same as last year's budget. The largest items are for social insurance and social welfare. These together will consume more than a fifth of all receipts. Together with state debts and pensions they account for nearly half of all state expenditures. The other large items are for police, army, justice, and education. Less than a twentieth part of the state income is spent on the army, which is far less than in many other countries.

"The internal loan placed on the market during the month of October proved a decided success, bringing into the state treasury 170,000,000 schillings or about $24,000,000 at par. Much of this will be used to create work for the unemployed. The results of this internal loan compare very favorably with those obtained through similar loans in Belgium, France and Germany.

"The Government especially enjoys pointing out that per head of population Austria has a greater volume of trade, fewer unemployed, a smaller budget deficit, and a larger internal loan than Germany. The Government here also has succeeded in balancing its budget without increasing taxes or lowering wages, and at the same time has used large sums for the unemployed.

"For the first time in five years there has been a decrease in the number of unemployd and that number will be brought still lower by the extensive building of roads and water systems.

"And all this improvement has been brought about during a period when the Government was compelled to carry on a constant defensive conflict with the National Socialists in their efforts to secure power," the Austrian Chancellor concluded.

Post Stamp Museum Planned in Greece

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATHENS—Greece is falling into line with a number of other countries in a plan to have a museum of post stamps. The Ministry of Communications has been preparing a collection of post stamps of great value, comprising the first series issued by almost all the posts of the world.

This collection will be installed in two special halls in the Old Royal Palace, which is now being repaired and modified to house the two legislative bodies and the State Council.

Whims of Weather Help Great Britain Lead in Stormproof Clothes Trade

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Complete inconstancy of its weather is one of Great Britain's big trade assets, according to figures recently published here from a German newspaper surveying world trade in ready-made clothing.

No one country has the opportunity or the conditions necessary for producing the best of all types of clothing, it is pointed out. But Britain seems to have taken the lead with stormproofs. It appears that the uncertainty of whether it will rain, snow or keep fine has meant that coats have to be really waterproof.

It is not said whether all ready-made clothes export figures act as an index to national assets. Figures show that Paris and Vienna export most women's clothing and luxury habit. Germany specializes in no set clothing, the United States has an advantage in sports clothes, and Belgium specializes in working clothes.

The survey states that conditions in most of the "ready-made" trades are already improving. Manufacturers are replacing stocks and, it is said, there are definite indications of increased consumption.

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Leeds and Wool Woven Together By the Centuries

City Fighting Way Back From Trade Slump in Fine Style

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, Eng.—With its serious smoke stacks and new buildings, Leeds has today the look of mushroom modernity. Yet critics of industrial towns, if they but search, will find that Leeds possesses a pedigree of no mean distinction.

Chimneys and mills stand on a woodland resort of 600 A. D. called Loidis. There, by the mountain stream, an Anglo-Saxon king made his dwelling. Now Leeds may look unkempt, as if it had forgotten its ancestry. But in the center of its hustle—near the core of 45 industries—stands, stately in its fall, ruined Kirkstall Abbey, linking this "city of many contradictions" with centuries of tradition.

Few recall today that this busy city of 500,000 persons, even as late as 1832 had no parliamentary representation. And few recall that the almost legendary names of the Venerable Bede, William the Conqueror, Edward III, Charles I and Charles II are inextricably mixed up in the history of Leeds. But one word on every tongue links the ancient with the new—"wool."

Sheep have given Leeds its preeminence. Today it calls itself the largest woolen manufacturing town in England. Today it claims to produce a third of the country's woolen goods. And far back in history wool was the town's staple industry. Indeed, Leeds was one of the first towns to weave woolen cloth in England, when Edward III settled skilled workers from the Netherlands in the city to introduce the making of good woolen cloth.

Since then Leeds has continued to hold grimly to its high position. A charter granted to the people of the city by Charles I recorded that "the inhabitants for many years exercised the arts and mystery of making woolen cloths, to the perpetual praise and great increase of the revenues of the Crown of England." And there is still some justification for the words of Macaulay, the historian, who once wrote that the "inhabitants of Leeds boasted loudly of their increasing wealth and the immense sales of cloth" that took place in their town.

Today Leeds is struggling out of a depression. And struggling very well, too, for Yorkshiremen are acknowledged fighters. There is a certain optimism around the city. Wool prices have risen. At near-by Bradford, where exchange prices are usually quoted, business men are saying that demand is increasing, particularly at home, and that the rise in prices is justified. Financial writers declare that "the wool industry is meeting recovery more than half way."

Many Industries

And many other industries in the town are showing improvement also. There is, it is said, a steadily increasing demand for automobile accessories. The recent Motor Exhibition in London, which surprised continental buyers with the high grade of automobiles, caused more cars to be put on the road. Engineers working on machinery for cars, or for woolen factories need Leeds machines and Leeds tools. And Leeds aircraft factories report continued progress.

Even though the depression settled on Leeds, it did not stop the citizens doing what they wanted to do. For years they have been proud of the city's old association with local government—local government in Leeds was founded in 1207, when it was the town of Ledes, by a limited charter granted to the burgesses by a liberal-minded lord of the manor. So when the Civic Hall became too small, the men of Leeds looked at the state of business, and said, "In 1207 the tradition began; in 1933 it continues." They built a new Civic Hall costing £360,000.

This noble white building, opened a short while ago by King George, occupies three acres, and is divided into three parts — a ceremonial block, a council chamber, and two ranges of offices.

Reflects Local History

Every decoration in the entire building is said to be connected in some way with local history. The main staircase has a heraldic design in stained glass, which represents the livery colors of Richard II—the Yorkist colors, with sun and roses, and a White Lion of March holding a banner.

The new Civil Hall accommodates the Lord Mayor, the City Council and various local government departments. The courts of justice are left in the Old Town Hall to give everyone a little more room.

Fine buildings are not difficult to find in Leeds. The Old Town Hall represents a classical style. And connoisseurs walk beyond Headingley to find a lovely simplicity in the diminutive Norman Church of Adel. Beautifully built and carved, this fine complete relic of Norman times consists only of a chancel, nave and bell gable.

In contrast to Adel Church stands Kirkstall Abbey, now jagged and cracked, its morning robe discarded for one of silent dignity.

Colonel North, designated by his home towners as "the "Nitrate King," bought the Abbey to present it to his native city. The people took it with gratitude. Standing beside the street cars and the busy thoroughfares, it presents to them a tangible emblem of the Ledes of 1200, and the Loidis whose origin is lost in the half-obliterated history of the Saxon kings.

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Liverpool Exhibition Hall to Seat 15,000

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LIVERPOOL—The largest exhibition hall in England is planned for Liverpool on a 32½-acre site on the great new East Lancashire Road. It is to cost £330,000, and, subject to the City Council's approval, work will start at once so that the hall may be completed in 10 months.

Employment will be given to several thousand men in the construction of the hall, and its first exhibition is proposed to be held about the same time as the opening of the new £7,500,000 Mersey Tunnel.

When finished, the exhibition hall will be the most prominent object in the landscape as one approaches Liverpool from the interior. It will stand about four miles from the center of the city. The chief materials in its construction will be glass, ferro-concrete, and stainless metal. The façade as seen on the rising ground is planned for effective floodlighting.

Space is being provided for a continuous series of exhibitions, a 300-by 100-foot swimming pool, a sunbathing inclosure, pleasure grounds, with covered stands for spectators, tea gardens, a café, a restaurant, and a miniature golf course.

The main hall, which can accommodate the largest machinery, is to be 640 feet long, including the wing halls, and 300 feet wide, clear of supports. It will have 108,000 square feet of clear roof space. There will be no galleries.

The hall, used for public meetings, will seat up to 15,000 people.

British Aid Finns In Effort to Stop Liquor Smuggling

Illicit Traffic on Ships of 500 Tons Will Be Prevented

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland — Immediate action has been taken by the coast guardsmen to end the smuggling of alcoholic liquors under the British flag following the signing of an agreement between Finland and Great Britain, it is reported here.

Smugglers were not even aware that discussions were being held and the news was not allowed to be broadcast lest they should hear of it and escape.

The agreement which is looked upon with great satisfaction here, is considered Finland's greatest success in the fight against this illicit traffic and as a fine gesture on the part of Great Britain.

"Hufvudstadsblad," the chief Swedish newspaper here, writes: "Just as England was the first nation to actively interfere against the slave trade, so has Great Britain now made a concession in the name of morality and humanity."

The agreement, however, does not apply to vessels of more than 500 tons and the smugglers have begun to contract for larger ones. They are also using the French tricolor, but Finland hopes to stop this.

Shane Leslie to Lecture

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21 (AP)—Mr. Shane Leslie, English poet and biographer, will come to Philadelphia early next year to deliver a series of lectures at the University of Pennsylvania as Rosenbach fellow in bibliography. Announcement of his appointment was made by the university.

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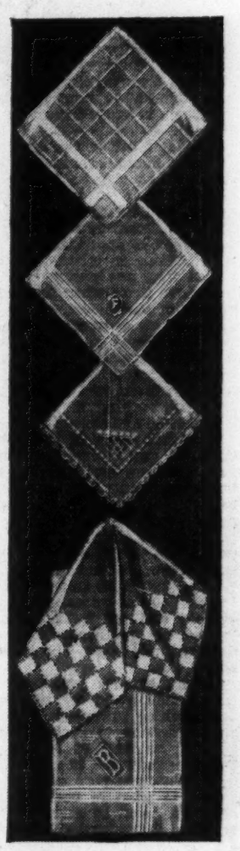

LADIES' fine sheer linen handkerchiefs, hand-woven, hand hemmed — each 1/3½
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LADIES' fine sheer linen handkerchiefs, hand-drawn and embroidered, edged real Armenian lace. — each 3/11
LADIES' sheer linen handkerchiefs, hand rolled hem, hand applique design in all corners — each 4/11
MEN'S fine sheer Irish linen initial handkerchiefs, hand embroidered, hand rolled hems. — per half dozen 11/3

Leeds, England
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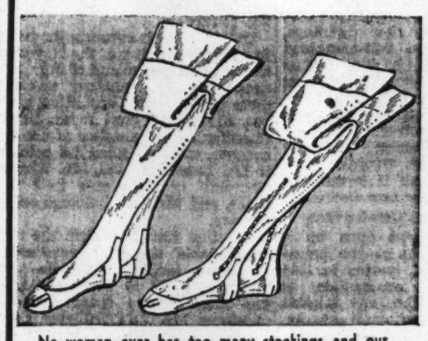
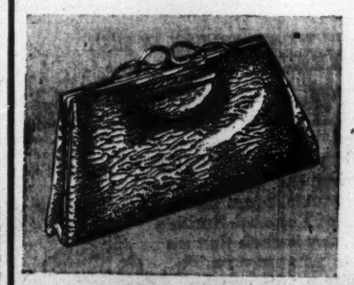


No woman ever has too many stockings and our staff are thoroughly experienced in helping with sizes and colours. They have sent many a harassed male away happy on Christmas Eve. Complete stocks are kept of all the best known brands.



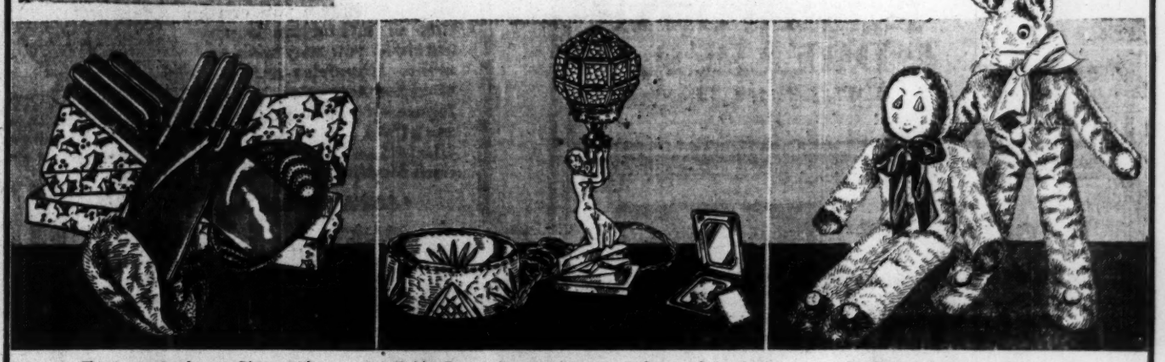
This Handbag is one from the lovely display of Leather Goods to be found just inside the Headrow Door. It is made of long Grain Calf and priced at 25/6.

SCHOFIELDS have always tried to make shopping more pleasant and less tiring. Our staff, carefully chosen and well informed, are interested in showing you the things you want—happy in the assurance that comes with specialised training.

You will find Schofields comfortably furnished—carpets on the floors—chairs by the counters—merchandise attractively displayed and well lighted in special Christmas surroundings.

Everyone likes to shop at a store that not only knows its job but does it in a friendly and pleasant manner. Schofields can well be described as the

Store Where You Feel at Home



This is a pair of cape Gloves with a fur lined Gauntlet costing 14/11. The glove department is in the centre of the ground floor where an exceptionally well trained and pleasant staff can give you great help with the traditional gift of Gloves.

Schofields Fancy departments are a fount of inspiration for the gift seeker. This new wafer vanity case, price 8/6 is from the Perfumery Department where most things for Milady's Vanity Bag can be purchased. This lamp is one of a number with crystal bases in various designs for 21/-. The Glass bowl priced at 9/11 is one of our pieces of English Cut lead Crystal. We have a great many at prices we're proud of.

On the first floor in the Children's Dept. is a fascinating display of hygienic stuffed toys. They are meant for children but we feel sure grown ups won't be able to resist them! The two beauties sketched above 6/11 each.

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Athletic Events of the Day — College Football Rules

HARVARD TAUGHT OLD AND NEW GAME THIS YEAR

First Year Since New Rules Were Made That Crimson Knew and Was Able to Play New Game.

TEAM PLAY STRONG

This year has been the first time since the new game of football was introduced that Harvard has turned out a team thoroughly drilled in the new as well as the old style of play. The new rules, which were made in 1905, were so radically different from the old ones that the systems which had been used in the old game could not be successfully applied to the new one, and while the head coaches of the other larger colleges were busy making plans to utilize the possibilities opened up by the new rules, Harvard was using her time in building up an offence and defence along the old lines. As a result, when the teams came to face Dartmouth and Yale they suffered defeat. During the three years previous to the time when Coach Haughton took hold of the eleven, Harvard suffered three defeats at the hands of Yale, one by the Carlisle Indians, and one defeat and a tie by Dartmouth.

A marked change has been apparent in the development of the 1908 eleven. The players were first taught the finest details regarding individual play, and after they had mastered this to the satisfaction of the coaches they were taught team play, both offensive and defensive, much attention being given to the forward pass and the onside kick. In one game this year Harvard has tried the forward pass and the onside more times than during the whole season of 1906, and her victory over Dartmouth was directly due to the mixing of forward passes with the line-plunging attack of former years. Little use was made of these plays in the Yale game, as that team had been coached to break them up, and the Harvard quarterback saw the wisdom of not trying them, especially after a score had been made.

The material at hand when the season opened was not very encouraging to the coaches. Only four of last year's men were candidates for the team and the new men had had little or no practice of varsity character. By hard work and ability to teach green men, they succeeded in developing one of the best teams Harvard has ever turned out, and one that could face Yale with the confidence born of the knowledge that it knew the game as it is played today. The successful football team's excellence depends upon the individual ability of each player being moulded into a smooth, well-running team of eleven men, and it was with this end in view that the coaches turned their attention during the preliminary season.

This year's team more nearly resembled Ben Dibblee's team of 1898 than any other Harvard eleven. With the exception of Fish and Burr, there was not a man who was first choice for the Yale game of last year. The team showed the same spirit and aggressiveness as was apparent in '98 and the members sacrificed their individual ability in order that the team might be a unit in all its plays.

As individuals the members of the team developed into players of more than average ability. Captain Burr turned out to be one of the best guards and punters ever trained at Cambridge. Fish developed into one of the best tackles that ever played the game, and the coaching which he received in the handling of forward passes and his ability to execute their teaching made him a star in that department. Cutler, who had had practically no experience at quarter, was taken in hand last September by Coach Daly and developed into one of the best of the year. While the other men were all of more than the average type, their greatest value to the team was in their ability and willingness to work together as one in the interests of the eleven as a whole and not for their individual advancement.

It is with such individuals as composed this year's Harvard team, aided by the proper system of coaching, that successful results are accomplished on the football field and with a continuation of the present force of coaches at Cambridge and a good supply of such desirable candidates trying for the team, it would seem as if the future should bring to Harvard her share of victories over Yale on the gridiron.

THE NEW ENGLAND CROSS-COUNTRY

The championship cross-country race of the New England Amateur Athletic Association is to be held tomorrow, starting from the Columbia A. C. in North Cambridge.

Joseph Ballard and A. R. Whelton are the leading contenders for the event. There are 23 men entered.

TO SETTLE THREE CHAMPIONSHIPS

School Games to be Played in Greater Boston Thanksgiving Day Will Determine Leaders in Their Leagues.

Followers of school football around greater Boston are looking forward to tomorrow with much interest, as it will furnish games that will decide the championship of three leagues. It is expected that over 20,000 persons will watch the games if the weather is good.

The leading game in Boston proper will be that between Boston English High and Boston Latin school on the American league grounds at 10 a.m. This game has always furnished the greatest rivalry, and members of the schools as well as graduates of long standing attend in large numbers to cheer their respective favorites. This year's game promises to be a close contest. Walter Cleary, captain of the Latin school team, who has been out of the game more or less because of a twisted knee, will be able to play. He is one of the best tackles playing on a school team.

The Somerville-Rindge game at Somerville at 10:15 a.m. is the big game of the day. Somerville has a powerful combination, superior to any team in greater Boston in point of old football tactics. In Rindge, however, Somerville will meet a well-trained, speedy team with a lot of well perfected trick plays. Somerville has to win this game to hold the Interscholastic cup.

Malden High and Medford High figure at Medford in the big games of the Suburban league series, and while Malden is the choice, the players figure on a hard game. Malden will win the championship if she beats Medford.

The Newton High Brookline High game should be a fine contest. The last game ended with no score, and this one will determine the title in the Preparatory league.

NAZARRO PICKED FOR BIG RACE

Has Shown Best Speed in Auto Trials — Prominent Men to Attend the Coming Race.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Nov. 25—All automobile eyes are now turned toward this city in anticipation of the coming races to be held this afternoon and tomorrow. While much interest is being taken in the race for light cars which takes place this afternoon, most of it is on the race for the Grand Prix tomorrow.

In the practice spins which are taking place daily some very fast time has been made. Nazarro has made the circuit of 25.13 miles in 21.35, an average of seventy miles an hour. Duray has made a lap in 22.12 and Haupt one in 25.13, but these are only practise spins when the drivers are tuning up their cars and getting acquainted with the course more than trying for top notch speed. The A. C. A. officials, under whose auspices these races are being held, are very confident that some one of the drivers during the Grand Prix will cover this course in better than 20 minutes.

Nazarro is being picked as the winner. In the past two years he has made records for both speed and endurance on track and road which have never been equaled. Last year this great driver captured in succession every big road race held in Europe, including the Targa Florio, the struggle for the German Emperor's cup and the Grand Prix, making in the latter the new world's average of seventy-one miles an hour. This year his efforts have been crowned by victory in a match race over the Brooklands cement track at the wonderful average speed of 121.58 miles an hour, and later by winning the Florio cup race at the world's record average of 74¼ miles an hour.

One of the features in connection with the races is the trip from New York to Savannah on a specially chartered steamship by the members of the Automobile Club of America. Some very prominent persons engaged passage, the list including Judge Gary, president of the Steel trust; Col. J. J. Astor, Edgar L. Marsten, Philip T. Dodge, S. S. Wheeler, George F. Chamberlin, Cornelius Vanderbilt, J. E. Roosevelt and C. R. Teabolt.

LONG BASKET BALL SCHEDULE.

BROCKTON, Nov. 25—A long schedule has been prepared this season for the local Y. M. C. A. basket ball team. The first game takes place tomorrow afternoon with the Holyoke Athletics. The rest of the schedule follows:

Dec. 5, Everett Y. M. C. A.; 12, Somerville Y. M. C. A.; 16, Newton Y. M. C. A.; 19, Chelsea Y. M. C. A.; 25, Lowell Y. M. C. A.; 26, open date; Jan. 2, open date; 6, Somerville Y. M. C. A. at Somerville; 9, Boston Y. M. C. A.; 16, Springfield Y. M. C. A.; 20, Everett Y. M. C. A. at Everett; 23, Newton Y. M. C. A.; 30, Fall River Y. M. C. A.; Feb. 6, Lynn Y. M. C. A.; 11, Lynn Y. M. C. A. at Lynn; 13, Boston Y. M. C. A. at Boston; 20, Holyoke Athletics at Holyoke; 22, Springfield Y. M. C. A. at Springfield; 27, open; March 6, open; 13, open; 19, Bridgewater Normal at Bridgewater.

The officials for the Army-Navy game Saturday will be Dr Sharpe of Yale, referee; C. B. Marshall of Harvard, field judge, and Dr. Torrey of Pennsylvania, head linesman.

CORNELL-PENN LAST BIG GAME OF FOOTBALL YEAR

Latter a Strong Favorite in Their Annual Game on Franklin Field Thanksgiving Day.

OLD GAME EXPECTED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Nov. 25—Franklin Field will be the scene of the last big college football game of the year when Cornell and Pennsylvania meet in their annual contest tomorrow. The greatest confidence rules here as the Cornell team is not up to the usual standard and Pennsylvania has one of the strongest elevens.

The Cornell coaches are feeling anxiety over the showing made by the eleven in recent practice, as there are unmistakable signs that several of the best players are over-trained. The strain on men and coaches has been intense and all are showing signs of the nervous excitement. Even the undergraduates are worked up to a high pitch over the game, and football is the sole topic of conversation. About 1500 Cornell students are coming here today and the Cornell section will be the largest in the history of the game.

The Pennsylvania squad are all in first-class condition and confident that they will win the game. They have spent the last few days at the country camp of the Whitemarsh Country Club, near Chestnut Hill and will not come to town until tomorrow in time to prepare for the game.

Both teams have been coached in the new style of game, but unless the contest should be much closer than expected it is not believed that they will resort to those plays, preferring to save them for next season.

The two teams will line up as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA		CORNELL.	
Braddock	l. e.	McArthur	r. e.
Draper	l. t.	O'Rourke	r. t.
Dietrich	l. g.	Leverey	r. g.
Marks	c.	Wight	c.
Lamberton	r. g.	Cosgrote	l. g.
Gaston	r. t.	Bell	l. t.
Scarlett	r. e.	Hurlburt	l. e.
Kelnath	q. b.	Gardner	q. b.
Means	l. h. b.	Tydeman	r. h. b.
Manler	r. h. b.	Mowe	l. h. b.
Hollenb'k (capt)	f. b.	Walder (Capt.)	f. b.

BATTERY TEAM TO PLAY CADETS

Many Harvard Stars to Take Part in Last Football Contest of the Year on the Stadium.

Many old Harvard stars will be seen in the lineups of the teams representing Battery A and the First Corps of Cadets in their fourth annual football contest at Cambridge tomorrow morning. The tickets to the game are issued yb invitation only, and the committee in charge this year has given out about 40,000.

Since this series was inaugurated, the battery has won two games, the other resulting in a tie. This year's contest promises to be a close contest, the captains of each team claiming the victory. H. Kersberg, the old Harvard tackle, will be referee, and R. O. Guild, the former Harvard fullback, umpire, and F. M. Wood. B. A. A., linesman and timer.

The two teams will lineup as follows:

FIRST CORPS.		BATTERY A.	
Roteh (capt)	l. e.	Emerson	r. e.
Colt	l. t.	Inches (capt)	r. t.
Beebe	l. g.	Barber	r. g.
Barney	c.	Noyes	c.
Merchant	r. g.	Snelling	l. g.
Cotting	r. t.	Andrews	l. t.
Page	r. e.	Rodgers	l. e.
Talbot	q. b.	Crocker	q. b.
Mackay	l. h. b.	Burrage	r. h. b.
Cutler	r. h. b.	Macomber	l. h. b.
Allen	f. b.	Watson	f. b.
		Thurber	f. b.

CAPT. EDWARD HARRIS COY, YALE

Chosen to Lead the Yale Football Team to Victory Next Year.

COY TO CAPTAIN YALE FOOTBALL TEAM NEXT YEAR

Defeats Philbin in Close Contest — Election is Popular With the Students — Great All-Round Athlete.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Nov. 25—At a meeting of the Yale players who took part in the Princeton and Harvard contests this year, Edward Harris Coy, fullback, was elected captain of the 1909 team after a close contest with S. H. Philbin of New York. The election was later made unanimous.

Captain Coy is 20 years old, six feet tall and weighs 195 pounds. He was born in New Haven and is the first native of that city to be captain of the football team since Walter Camp. He prepared at Hotchkiss school, where his father, the late Edward Coy, was for many years head master. His brother, Sherman Coy, played end on Gordon Brown's famous 1900 team and was manager of the track team.

Captain Coy is a member of the junior class and was recently elected to the junior promenade committee, one of the greatest honors of the academy life. He played on his freshman baseball team, and for a while last spring was first base on the nine. He was fullback at Hotchkiss and captain and fullback his freshman year at Yale. He is a high jumper and a shot-putter, taking both these events from Princeton in the track meet last spring. He also is on the basketball and hockey teams, and at Hotchkiss was tennis champion of the school.

A head coach has not yet been appointed for next year, but it is said that Capt. Coy is trying to get Howard Jones to take charge. Mr. Jones coached the Syracuse University team this year with great success, and unless engaged by some other college, will probably be at Yale next year.

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PRACTISING FOR CLASS SERIES IN BASKETBALL

Teams Representing Harvard Classes to Have Contests in December—Varsity Practice After Christmas.

E. S. ALLEN CAPTAIN

The outlook for a good basketball team at Harvard this year is quite bright. The varsity team will not be called out until after the Christmas holidays, but practice will begin next week for the class team candidates. A series of contests is to be held for the championship of the college, all four classes entering. Matches will begin about December 8 and be concluded previous to the Christmas recess.

Of last year's team E. S. Allen, '09; P. Brooks, '09; S. Brown, '10; G. G. Browne, '10; E. S. Currie, '09; H. Fish, '10, and F. W. Scribner, '10, are eligible again this year, only C. Almy, '08, and O. A. Wyman, '08, having left college. Good material will be furnished by the members of last year's freshman team, and of these E. P. Miller, forward; H. T. Weber, guard, and F. Wellmann, centre, will make the competition fast.

No coach has as yet been appointed for the team as the question of the employing of a professional has not yet been decided upon by the athletic council, but if one is engaged, it will probably be D. J. Prior, who played on last year's Brown team.

E. S. Allen, '09, of Cincinnati, O., is captain this year. He was captain of his freshman team and has played right forward on the varsity for the past two years. He is 20 years old, 5 feet 11½ inches tall and weighs 165 pounds. He has won a number of prizes in broad jumping and was a member of his class football team.

The athletic committee has approved the following schedule for the varsity team:

Jan. 12, Technology at Cambridge.
Jan. 16, Princeton at Princeton.

Notes From the Field of Sports.

Harvard is certainly fortunate in having a man who is as capable of coaching end players as is David Campbell, captain of the 1901 eleven. One of the best ends ever turned out at any college, he has the ability to teach a candidate the fine points of the play. For the last two years he has come to Cambridge from the middle west for this purpose.

It is to be hoped that those students who took such an interest in the football mass meetings at the Harvard Union this year will follow it up with meetings in the interests of the rest of the athletic contests of the year.

Quarterback Balenti of the Carlisle Indian football team certainly proved to be a worthy successor to Hudson and the other famous goal-kickers who have helped make the Indians famous on the football field. His kicking was responsible for winning the navy game.

This year was the third in succession that Andover defeated Exeter at football and every one of the victories can be traced to the fact that Andover played the new game while Exeter stuck to the old style. Until the Exeter coaches realize that the old style of game cannot be depended upon to gain ten yards in four downs, there will be little prospect of their turning out winning teams.

The Harvard Seniors won the championship of the upper-class football series this year by defeating the sophomores 21—6. The freshmen, however, won the championship of the college.

The American baseball team that is now playing in Japan seems to be too much for the Kieo University team. After exchanging batteries they defeated the latter by a score of 10 to 4.

Jan. 23, Brown at Cambridge.
Jan. 29, Tufts at Cambridge.
Feb. 6, Brown at Cambridge.
Feb. 12, Yale at Cambridge
Feb. 20, Dartmouth at Cambridge.
Feb. 26, Yale at New Haven.

On account of the fact that the athletic committee would allow the team to play only half as many games as last year, West Point, Wesleyan, Andover, Williams and Holy Cross have not been given matches this winter.

Brown will lose a very valuable football player next year by the graduation of John Mayhew, captain of this year's eleven. Mayhew has been ranked as one of the best half-backs in the country and his place will be a hard one to fill.

It will be interesting to see how Danzig, the first baseman which the Boston Americans sent out to Portland, Ore., last spring for development, turns out next spring, as Manager McCready of the Portland team claims that he is now one of the best men playing that position. If he is as good as reported, he will certainly fit in very nicely as first base was one of the weakest spots on the Boston American team last season.

Now that Longboat is a full-fledged professional runner it is to be hoped that he will do as his trainers want. No man ever showed more promise at over 10 miles than he did when he won the B. A. A. Marathon race in 1906.

The Automobile Club of France is to hold its big race of 1909 at Angers instead of Dieppe. It is expected that the new course will furnish a better chance for high speed with less danger than was possible on the old course. The new course extends through the province of Anjou.

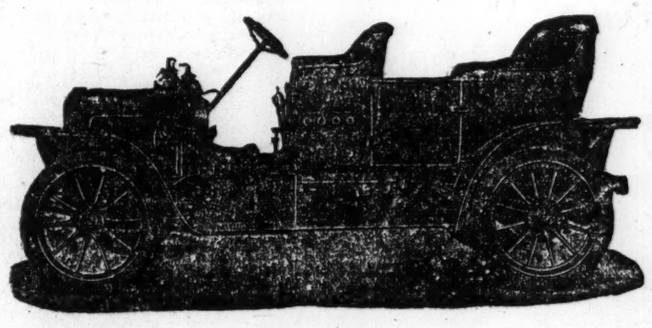
An effort is being made to have the coaches and football officials of this year to meet in Philadelphia, Saturday, to discuss the past season and make suggestions as to the rules for 1909.

Only once since 1893 has Cornell succeeded in beating Pennsylvania at football and that was in 1901. Last year Pennsylvania won by a score of 12—4 and she is a big favorite for tomorrow's game.

FOUR LOCAL RUNNERS ENTERED.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25—Boston will be represented by at least four runners in the Thanksgiving day Marathon run to be conducted by the Mercury Athletic Club of this city tomorrow. Robert W. Fowler, Charles Henry of Lynn, Eddie Ryder of the Oakdale A. C. and Wiseman of South Boston A. C. will be the Boston competitors.

A WHITE STEAMER FOR $2000



Not since 1904 have we made a car priced at so low a figure as $2000. The White—"the car in a class by itself"—has thus been brought within the range of a larger number of purchasers than has been the case in recent years.

The new $2000 White car, known as our Model "O," has none of the attributes of the "cheap machine." It is simply a "smaller edition" of our $4000 car. The new Model "O" is rated at 20 steam horse-power, which means that it can do the work of gasoline cars rated at much higher figures. The wheel-base is 104 inches; the tires, both front and rear, are 32 x 3 1-2 inches. The car is regularly fitted with a straight-line five-passenger body. The frame is of heat-treated pressed steel. The front axle is a one-piece forging of I-beam cross section.

The nature of the steam engine is such that the engine of small power has all the desirable attributes of the engine of high power. In other words, as the weights of our small car and of our large car are proportionate to the power of their respective engines, the small car can do anything that our large car can do.

To summarize the features of our new Model "O" car—it is noiseless, odorless, smokeless and absolutely free from vibration. All speeds from zero to maximum are obtained by throttle control alone. The speed of the car responds instantly to the throttle; the engine can never be stalled. The directions for driving are summed up in the phrase, "Just open the throttle and steer." It starts from the seat—"no cranking." It is the ideal moderate priced machine. It is the best for the man who wishes to drive and take care of his own car. It is the result of our nine years of experience in building the White Steam Car—the only machine which finds a ready market in every portion of the globe.

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SAN FRANCISCO, Market Street at Van Ness Avenue
ATLANTA, 120-122 Marietta Street

LITERATURE IN THE PHILIPPINES IS IMPROVING

Native Spirit Longing for Independence Is Reflected in Journalism and Dramatic Productions.

RIZAL IS THE HERO

MANILA, Nov. 25—Filipino literature, as yet hardly more than in a nascent state, is showing a vigorous development and already bears the imprint of the longing of the native spirit for independent nationality. The influence of the American occupation of the islands, while not always friendly toward the primitive attempts at journalism and dramatic production—nor inexcusably hostile, in many instances—has proved a stimulus in the long run to the growth of a literary spirit indigenous to the archipelago.

Literary enterprise was not fostered among the natives by the Spanish government authorities. Quite the reverse. Had not Rizal wielded a facile and eloquent pen, peradventure he had not faced the firing squad upon the Luneta. The official canonization of Rizal as a hero by the American civil government and the removal of the ban from his writings gave the signal for the bringing together of a great mass of writings by, about and concerning this estimable, if visionary, young native. Every incident concerning Jose Rizal, no matter how lacking in real significance, was dwelt upon with all the circumstantiality of historical importance. Further, every trace of writings by Filipinos during the Spanish regime was brought together in the pathetic attempt to formulate at once a literature expressive of the aspirations of the people.

The breaking down of the Spanish censorship in 1898 was interpreted as heralding a degree of freedom akin to license, and too literal an application of this idea was severely reprehended in various instances. Nevertheless, much encouragement has been extended by the government and by the American public here to the production of dramas and other literature not especially aimed at the overthrow of American control.

The literary enterprises of the Filipinos find expression in three general forms, namely, newspapers and periodicals, plays and books. The newspapers are most in evidence and display signs of much activity. El Renacimiento, a daily paper printed jointly in Spanish and Tagalog, has prospered so well, materially, that it recently has been able to undertake an English edition. Its circulation is something immense, it being said that there is hardly a native in the islands who is not more or less under its influence. Its policy—one of hostility toward the Americanization of the islands—has brought it in contact with the authorities forcefully once or twice, but this seems to have increased rather than to have diminished its vogue. The success and influence of this newspaper makes it a type of its class which includes a dozen or so newspapers in Manila, printed in Spanish and Tagalog, and bearing more or less fanciful names.

Allow Freedom in Native Plays.

Even greater freedom of thought has been voiced in the native dramas than in the native newspapers, if that is possible and considerable leniency has been exercised by the government in regard to utterances considered inimical to good order. With the actual suppression of one or two plays actually seditious in tone and hidden meaning, if not in actual language, a more reasonable class of productions has come into being, and that "the play's the thing" as a medium for reaching the native of the ordinary class is evidenced by the crowds that almost nightly pack the big bamboo theaters in Manila suburbs and the outlying towns.

Books in the native tongue of necessity have been largely translations from other languages. A Tagalog version of Schiller's "William Tell" has been put out recently, the translation having been made by Rizal when he was a student in Germany, more than a score of years ago. This is but the beginning of a library of standard works that is to be put in popular form for the edification of the Filipino public by the Libreria Manila Filatelica. Two novels also have been published recently in Tagalog by the same house, one being named "Pinaglahuan," by Faustine Aguilar, and the other "Anino nang Kapahon," by Francisco Laksamana. Besides these, quite a list of novels in Tagalog have been put out in the past eight years, at prices that put them within the reach of the poorest natives, who read them avidly.

CHARLES J. MOORE
Consulting Mining Engineer
El Mar Apartments, Suite No. 12, 1116 East 13th Ave., Denver, Colorado.
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ROOSEVELT MAY WIN MORE FAME ON AFRICAN TRIP

Shooting of Bird or Beast Unknown to Science Would Give the President Added Laurels.

GETS EXPERT ADVICE

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—What a certificate of distinction it would be for President Roosevelt—or ex-President Roosevelt, is he would be then—if he should bring down a beast or bird not known to the zoologists or ornithologists, while away on his African hunt! Yet this he is very likely to do if he follows the advice brought him by Sir Harry Johnston, the intrepid little English explorer who won knighthood from Queen Victoria in recognition of his feats in the dark continent.

It is likely that the President will not fail to avail himself of the English sportsman's knowledge of that strange country.

From Mombassa, the old Portuguese seaport, where the Roosevelt party will entrain, the railroad leads through a rich forest country, abounding in game, but rather too well-known to the conventional sporting world to engage more than the passing interest of one who wishes to write his name with that of Nimrod.

After that the track leads up into a country where "there is rock to the right, and rock to the left, and low, lean thorn between," with scrub growth that besets the traveler's way. This is not very promising but from this the road leads to the Athi plains, great table-lands, veldt for the most part, high enough to be cool, and shading off into the inscrutable desert on the north. There is good shooting here, but it is not far enough off the beaten track to suit the requirements. However, President Roosevelt understands that a perfect feast of adventure and exploration awaits him if he detrains somewhere in this veldt region and roams to the north of the railroad track, where he will find Mt. Kenya, a huge volcanic cone, its gaunt flank shrouded in perpetual snow, its foot surrounded by marvelous forests, untracked and almost unexplored.

There, in that trackless wilderness, pristine and unspoiled, is the chance of the sportsman's life to shoot something altogether new and uncatalogued. Only very recently some hardy hunters, pushing upward to that country, shot a gigantic black forest boar, hitherto absolutely unknown to naturalists.

Then, if Mr. Roosevelt desires to continue on an ideal trip, he may return to the railroad and take train for the Nanchi plateau, bordering the northern end of Lake Victoria Nyanza. This country literally swarms with game of all descriptions. Mt Elgon, an extinct volcano, rises out of the center of a miniature Yellowstone park, with geysers, mud terraces, and all manner of natural wonder. He may hunt there as long as he lists and then push along to the native kingdom of Buganda, one of the states of Ugarda.

Buganda does not boast of any very ferocious beasts, but it has quite a distinguished line to offer in the way of birds. Here is the whale-headed stork, something sure to please the adventurous sportsman alert for something new.

From Buganda the trail to the boundary of the Congo state will lead to the Mount Ruwenzori region, a wonderful place, where near the equator may be seen a mountain 18,000 feet high, snow-capped the year around. More forests and more unexplored veldt, and more than all else, more strange animals. It is the huntsman's happy hunting grounds, replete with new game. It is where Sir Harry added the okapi to his credit and to the zoologists' lists. President Roosevelt may be fortunate enough to slay a specimen of this animal. It is somewhat after the general plan of the giraffe, but smaller, and dissimilar in some other points. Quite likely there are other beasts, altogether strange to the present written lore, awaiting the ex-presidential rifle.

Thence, after satisfying his thirst for game shooting and photographing, Mr. Roosevelt could proceed up along through the Unyoro country to Lake Albert, then down the Nile to Khartoum and thence to Cairo, being joined by Mrs. Roosevelt possibly at historic Khartoum.

OPPOSE UNIFORM BILL OF LADING

At the headquarters of the Boston branch of the National League of Commission Merchants it is said that the organization will oppose the alleged attempt of the railroads to force upon shippers the acceptance of the new uniform bill of lading by threatening an advance of 10 per cent in the rates where parties refuse to sign the new form.

A protest has already been made to the Interstate Commerce Commission by the league, whose president also has petitioned the commission to give further consideration to the uniform bill of lading for perishables which the league has prepared and presented to the commission, and asked that pending such consideration the form recently adopted, insofar as it applies to perishable goods, be held in abeyance.

The uniform bill of lading has not the authority of law, but was merely approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

SATRAPY TO USURP POWER OF NEW CHINESE RULER IS FOUGHT

Missionary and Legation Circles Regard Prince Ching's Firm Stand as Hopeful Sign.

INTRIGUE AT COURT

PEKIN, Nov. 25—Prince Ching's firm stand against the organizing of a satrapy to gain control of the Chinese government during the minority of the young sovereign is regarded in missionary and legation circles—where questions of Chinese statecraft are better understood, perhaps, that they are by the run of Europeans—as one of the most hopeful signs of th new order of things. Prince Ching is a decided liberal, whose influence was used, as far as compatible with his personal safety, to protect the foreigners in 1900, the yearn known in local annals as "Boxer year."

Ching was one of the inner ring of the Empress Dowager's advisers immediately after the affair of 1898, which practically dethroned Kwang Hsu; but this fact is not cherished against him by those familiar with the needs of Chinese diplomacy. His action in shutting the door against the possibility of any new dowager securing such power as did his imperial mistress in 1898 is looked on as the most significant comment upon the regime which he supported on that occasion.

Ching is a Manchu and is bound by the oaths of his clan and in loyalty to his ancestors to support the Manchu dynasty, which, had it toppled in 1898, might well have been supplanted by a Chinese dynasty, to restore which some odd millions of subjects of the big teakwood throne have pledged and organized themselves. To make it even more of an object to the present regime to yield the unwelcome foreigner a decorous modicum of protection, Kang Yu-wei, the "pretender"—if such the aspirant to the throne of his ancestors may be called—is himself closely in touch with foreign thought and feeling, and doubtless, should some stroke of good fortune waft him upon that throne, would people the Forbidden City with foreign advisers if not foreign protectors.

Furthermore, the eventual "restoration" of the imperial scepter to Chinese hands has a patient, resourceful, vigilant and inscrutable ally in the person of Viceroy Yuan, grand councillor, commander-in-chief of the land and naval forces, without whom hardly an act in the domestic economy of the empire has been executed during the past four years. Yuan has risen to incredible heights, for a Chinese under a Manchu dynasty, and rumor hints that in case of an overturn he would not scruple to snatch the scepter in hands strengthened by his personal control of an important portion of the army. He is on the best of terms with foreign governments, for in 1898, in spite of the direct behests of the Dowager that he immediately wage a war of extermination against all foreigners in his province—Shan-tung—he gathered the foreigners together and sent them, under strong guard, to the British consulate at Che-fu, and posted guards to protect all foreign houses and stations in his jurisdiction.

Yuan and Ching regard each other with secret vigilance, and neither cares to give the other's faction the advantage of incurring for his own the ill will of the terrible "outside barbarians."

Still another cogent argument in favor of respectful treatment of the resident foreigner is the huge German fortress which frowns upon the Chienmen, or the Emperor's gate, and from which the sacred Forbidden City could be reduced to a scrap heap in scarcely more than an hour should it come to hostilities. All the foreign nations have perfected an inter-working series of defences for their legations, but the Kaiser, in reprisal for the shooting of his minister, reared a stronghold that virtually commands all Pekin.

PLANNING HOMES FOR LOVED ONES

Knights of Pythias and Odd Fellows Spending Thousands of Dollars for This Work.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Nov. 25—Extensive plans for the care of widows and orphans of members of the Odd Fellows and Knights of Pythias societies are being formulated and carried out by the executives of both organizations in this city.

The Odd Fellows have begun improvements on the present home amounting to $50,000, and when the building is completed it will be one of the best-equipped and most comfortable of its kind in the city.

An entirely new home is to be erected by the Knights of Pythias, and many thousands of dollars have been appropriated for this purpose. The location is sightly and from the plans the building will be fitted with every convenience of a home.

The Kentucky State University has finished plans for the enlargement of the college and is only waiting for the $50,000 appropriated by the last Legislature before beginning actual work.

The Christian Science movement is growing steadily in this city and the reading room kept open daily is liberally patronized by the thinking people of the city. Many persons attended the lecture on Christian Science given by Bicknell Young. The "Lexington Herald" voiced very favorable editorial comments on the lecture.

DEALER CORNERS ALL WHALE BONE

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 25—A million dollars' worth of whalebone, almost all the whalebone in the world not in use by whales, will be stored in the warehouses of William Lewis & Son.

This fortune in whalebone is controlled by one man, Edgar R. Lewis, and if the whalebone manufacturers want any of it they will have to come up to the captain's office and settle. Practically all the whaling merchants have agreed not to send their steamers to the Arctic ocean next year. This will allo wthe present stock to be worked off and the whaling grounds will get a rest.

VOTE DECISIVELY FOR NO LICENSE

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Nov. 25—Prohibitionists and church people are congratulating themselves all along the river towns of New Hampshire and in this state for the decided "no" vote on the license question at the last election. With a single exception, and that one a somewhat remote place, all the river towns that have previously voted "yes" have reversed with a decision which no-license advocates say will last for years.

The vote seems to bear out what was recently said at a meeting held in Boston to discuss the no-license law, that there was an upward trend of conditions in this direction all through New Hampshire and Vermont, declare followers of Eugene Chafin.

ISLANDS TO HAVE SOME FREE TRADE

Philippine Tobacco and Sugar to Limited Amount May Be Admitted Without Payment of Duty.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—Free trade with the Philippines to the extent of 400,000 tons of sugar and 150,000,000 cigars a year, is the plan which the war department expects to see adopted by Congress in the pending revision of the tariff.

Secretary of War Wright today expressed the opinion that an agreement would be reached with the sugar and tobacco interests of this country to refrain from opposing the limited measure. If it should be adopted, industry in the Philippines will be given a great impetus, in the opinion of war department officials.

TURKEY IS SENT TO PRESIDENT

Chestnut-Fed Bird Specially Raised in Westerly, R. I., by Horace Vose — Weighs 26 Pounds.

Mr. Horace Vose of Westerly, R. I., prepared and sent a 26-pound turkey to the President for Thanksgiving day, according to his annual custom. It is the best of a lot of chestnut fed birds which have been selected and specially reared as candidates for the distinction.

President Grant was the first occupant of the White House to receive a Thanksgiving turkey from the Vose flocks, and each year since then the gift has been renewed.

DOG SLEDS WILL TAKE MAIL NORTH

WINNIPEG, Nov. 25—The Canadian postal officials are now completing arrangements for a special mail service to Fort McPherson, a Hudson Bay post within the Arctic circle. The mail will leave Edmonton early in December and after the first few hundred miles will be carried by dog sleds arranged in relays. Mail will be delivered to settlers on the route. It is necessary to limit the service to letters only, and the weight of each letter is not to be more than one ounce. A second mail for the far North will leave Edmonton on January 4. After the latter date the people living in the extreme North will not receive any more mail until next winter.

SAILS TO SEE DAUGHTER WED

BROCKTON, Nov. 25—Horace Richmond sails today on the Lusitania from New York for London, where he will attend the wedding on Dec. 10 of his daughter, Miss Alice Richmond, and Charles Goodwin of the British foreign service. The wedding will take place at St. Margaret's, Westminster, and the couple will spend their honeymoon in Paris, where the bride has lived for several years. Mr. Richmond will visit Paris and remain in Europe about six weeks.

WAYS AND MEANS LISTENING TO TARIFF TALK

Maximum and Minimum Schedule Likely to Be Submitted by the Committee at Coming Session.

GIVE AND TAKE PLAN

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—Since the 10th of November the House committee on ways and means has been hearing opinions and arguments on the subject of tariff revision. The hearings are scheduled to continue until Dec. 7.

At these hearings enough has developed to make it quite evident that Chairman Payne intends to report a revision bill which will embody the principle of the maximum and minimum tariff. This will wipe out all reciprocity treaties now in operation.

The only uncertainty as to the Payne bill is as to what will constitute the minimum tariffs. It has been suggested that possibly the present Dingley rates will be retained as the minimum rates, and the only change will be upward. This assumption seems entirely unwarranted; at least as to some of the schedules. It is almost certain that the steel, lumber, sugar and pulp rates are to be "revised downward."

Under a maximum and minimum law the regulation of rates, within limits set by the act, is left to the President. The system has been found to operate well in dealing with foreign nations on a give and take basis. Germany, France, Japan and even Canada have the elastic system.

TAX REFORMERS WILL BANQUET

At the Ford building, Dec. 1, will be held a dinner to which all persons interested in tax reform are invited. The purpose is for noting the advance of the single-tax idea, and Lincoln Steffens, the Rev. C. Bertrand Thompson, Prof. C. A. Adams, Mrs. Anita Trueman Pickett and Messrs. Charles Zueblin, William M. Salter. Louis Prang and William Lloyd Garrison will speak. Messrs. Lewis J. Johnson, George H. Parker and William L. Mowll comprise the committee in charge.

PLANS FOR NEW OPERA HOUSE

Eben D. Jordan Will Lay Cornerstone to Huntington Avenue Building on November 30.

The laying of the corner stone of the Boston Opera House on Huntington avenue will be on Nov. 30, at 3 o'clock, and it is expected that the directors of the Metropolitan Opera House in New York will be present.

The stone will be laid by Eben D. Jordan, president of the Boston Opera Company. Governor Guild and Mayor Hibbard will speak.

Beneath the stone will be placed a bronze box containing a list of the stockholders up to the evening of Thanksgiving Day, phonographic records of the voices of America's greatest contemporary singers, music by American composers, musical programs and the newspapers of the day.

MISSION COLLEGES DOING GOOD WORK

Secretary Barton of the American Board of Missions at Boston says that the American colleges at Aintab, in northern Syria, known as the Central Turkey College, and at Smyrna where the International College is, with similar institutions at Constantinople, Marsovan, Harpoot, Tarsus and Beirut, with their various preparatory schools all over the country, have had more to do in preparing the Ottoman Empire for the most sweeping yet bloodless revolution ever recorded in history, than all other influences combined.

Dispatches just received from various parts of the Ottoman Empire by the American board reveal a wide-spread interest in education upon the part of the people of that country. This interest is not confined to any one race, but characterizes Armenians, Greeks and Mohammedans alike. Central Turkey College, for instance, whose president, Dr. John E. Merrill, is just now in Boston, reports an increase in students of 15 per cent, with every department crowded.

The International College, at Smyrna, whose president is the Rev. Alexander MacLachlan, has over 300 students in attendance, in spite of the fact that an increase of 20 per cent has recently been made in the tuition demanded.

Charles Frohman has obtained a new comedy, "Penelope," by Somerset Maugham. The play will be produced at the Comedy theatre, London, in January.

PRESIDENT IS PREPARING HIS MESSAGE

Communication at Opening of Second Session of Sixtieth Congress Will Be a Notable One.

REVIEW OF HIS WORK

Has Discussed the Subject Matter Only With His Successor and a Few Intimate Friends.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25—President Roosevelt's message to the second session of the 60th Congress, will doubtless prove a notable state paper. While there will be short special messages on particular subjects between Dec. 7, when Congress meets, and March 4, when it expires by constitutional limitation, this will probably be the last formal communication which President Roosevelt will indict. It will be, in a sense, his farewell address to the American people.

Contrary to his usual custom, President Roosevelt is discussing his message with nobody except President-elect Taft and one or two very intimate friends. It has been written out, much of it in the President's own hand. Parts of it were written during the summer at Oyster Bay.

It is understood that the message will review the seven and three quarters years of his administration, recounting what he has been able to accomplish in the line of constructive legislation, and then passing to the difficulties and problems which will be handed down to his successor. These subjects will be handled on broad general lines, rather than with reference to specific recommendations to the session just beginning.

GOVERNMENT BY COMMISSION.

Quincy, the home of the Adams family, is one of the Massachusetts cities that are inclined to favor the plan of government by commission. A number of New England cities will divest themselves of their mayors and boards of aldermen and councilmen within the next two years. But we know as yet of no Connecticut city that is proposing to make the change.—Hartford Times.

Concerning Fitness

IF THERE BE any one characteristic of the Arts of today that stands out prominently it is Simplicity. In Painting, in Sculpture, in Architecture, in Music, this tendency toward the direct and the simple is evident. Nor have the lesser Arts been stragglers in the movement toward Perfection. The cabinet-maker, the binder of books, the worker in silver and gold, the weaver, the printer and the spinner, each has done his part to make like progress in his art.

Of all the Arts, none has taken greater or more noticeable strides than Interior Decoration. It has come home to us that the furniture, the coverings of the walls, the hangings, should harmonize with the nature of the house.

Each room, in fact, should express, in a form adapted to its particular uses, the Character of the design of the building. If it be colonial, the furniture, the wall papers, the dishes, the table linen may also be colonial. Or, if the building be English, then the furniture may be of English design. There is, however, the danger of being too literal. It is the Appearance of the work that should govern the selection of details which must always be adapted and modified to meet the requirements not only of the day, but the house, and even of the room. And upon the ability to appreciate the subtleness of particular problems, rests the real value of the Interior Decorator.

To be a judge of Fitness is not given to many. Study and experience will not suffice. There must be a certain sense of Proportion and Balance. If then, this be rare, the value is surely something. To the architect himself, the confidence that his design will be carried out with faithfulness and sympathy must bring a sense of pleasure as well as relief.

We beg leave to invite your inspection of that part of our store which is known as the Upholstery Department. Here it is our desire to carry out, in the details left to our charge, the Thought that the architect has embodied in his building. Not only the curtains, rugs, wall hangings, but even the table service—the linen and the china—may be left to our care. Designs will be made for each detail of the furnishing and submitted to the architect for his approval.

We believe that we have already achieved considerable success, and are sure that the feeling of confidence that our careful co-operation with the architect has always inspired, is of permanent value—not only to us, but also to our clients.

We would appreciate the favor of being asked further to show our ability.

Most Respectfully,

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Sheffield Turns From Armament To Steel Needles

Tides of Industry Rising Again—Shortage of Skilled Workers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHEFFIELD, Eng.—Putting its energies into the making of gramophone needles—after gaining world-wide fame for its heavy armaments—has been the difficult kind of task Sheffield has had to tackle in recent years.

Probably no city in England has encountered more obstacles in fitting itself into the new order of things that has developed since 1918. Right from the beginning, however, Sheffield has made systematic and gallant attempts to find constructive substitutes for the battleships and gun plates which formerly provided one of the chief constituents of its trade.

It was soon producing 15,000,000 phonograph needles a week. But from the economic point of view it was found that needles are unsatisfactory substitutes for armor plating for cruisers.

Not until quite recently has there been real evidence to show that the economic battle which Sheffield is fighting is likely to end in victory. That evidence, however, is now said to be at hand.

Increase of 45 Per Cent

It is stated that the great basic steel plants are almost fully employed, and that the rate of production exceeds that of last year by nearly 1000 tons a year. On the average, orders for cutlery, for which Sheffield has enjoyed world fame ever since the days of Chaucer, are reckoned to be about 45 per cent above those of 12 months ago.

The city has received a £250,000 order from Imperial Chemicals Industries; a £2,500,000 order for coal hydrogenation plant; and others for forged marine boilers, and boilers for a Dutch power station. There is also an increase in admiralty work.

This sudden change in the business atmosphere produces difficulties of its own. Having had to adapt itself to a gradually diminishing turnover during recent years, the Sheffield cutlery industry has reduced its productive capacity, so that the full spate of orders now pouring in upon it find it somewhat unprepared.

Shortage of Skilled Workers

There is said to be a shortage of skilled workers, especially among women. Economic depression restricted the opportunities of skilled women workers, with the result that today there are not enough to fill the jobs. But Sheffield, which never lost hope even in the darkest days, is confident it will soon fit itself to take advantage of new prosperity.

On the other hand, nearly 12 per cent of its total population is said to be in receipt of poor-law relief. This is a record which compares badly with that of such places as Birmingham and Liverpool. Yet even here it is possible to find some cause for congratulating the city. It is a pertinent but little appreciated circumstance that Sheffield, despite the town's high unemployment figures, even in the worst days of the depression, employed more workers than it had ever done in the time of its wealth before the World War. Its unsatisfactory unemployment record was due very largely to the big increase in its working population which resulted from the war.

Perhaps the most illuminating and inspiring thing in the recent history of Sheffield is the courage and enterprise with which, some years ago, when the clouds had not begun to lighten a single shade, the city determined to erect a magnificent hall which should really be a matter of architectural pride.

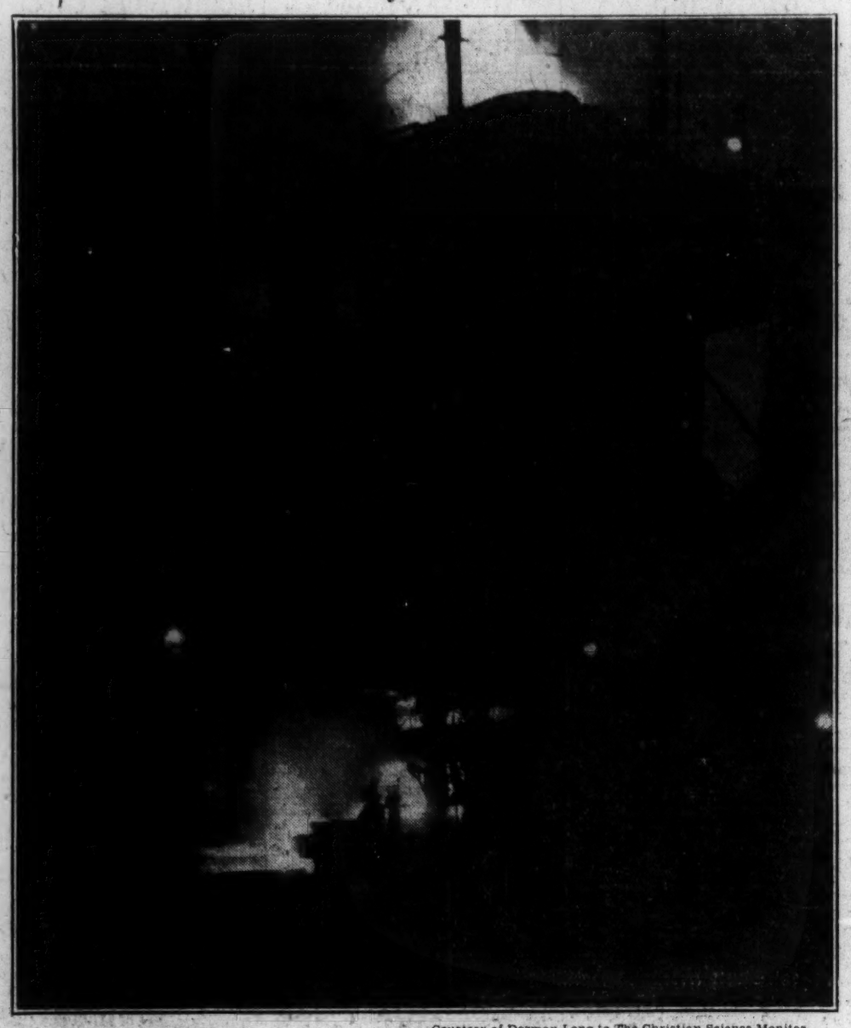
Built Imposing City Hall

This City Hall was completed and opened last year at a cost of, roughly, £443,000, almost a pound sterling per head of the town's population, and it was immediately acknowledged to be a work of which any city might well be proud.

From the economic point of view, it came in for considerable criticism. On many sides the view was advanced that the city could not afford it. But the authorities satisfied themselves that no city of its size in a modern civilized state could reasonably maintain that it was poorer than less advantaged towns which were still able to put up huge minsters and cathedrals.

Sheffield recognized that one of the prime difficulties of the world in 1931 was the zest with which it kept on telling itself that it could not afford this, that, and the other thing. Anyway, Sheffield determined on a practical experiment, and built its City Hall, which is today one of the show places of the Midlands. It was a gesture of confidence in the future.

A Sheffield Study in Black and White



Courtesy of Dorman Long to The Christian Science Monitor

Steel Makers at Work in One of the Great Mills

Gases From Huge Furnace Light Up the Night. Sheffield's Cutlery Enjoys World-Wide Fame and New Lines of Manufacture Are Being Developed to Supplant the Former Steel Tonnage in Armaments.

British Industrial League Progressing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUXTON, DERBYSHIRE, Eng.—Membership in the League of Industry has risen from 82,091 two years ago to 185,333, according to the annual report submitted at the second annual conference of the league recently held here.

The league has for its main object the coöperation of all engaged in industry with a view to formulating a common viewpoint, its desire being to bring industrial questions out of the arena of party controversy in the belief that "the well-being of industry will be immeasurably advanced when industry has freedom to manage its own affairs without political interference."

Among the resolutions passed was one which urges the authorities to prevent foreign countries receiving loans from Great Britain and then subsidizing industries to undercut British products in the world's markets.

Another resolution was adopted urging upon the Government the adoption of a more secure tariff system capable of immediately rectifying the adverse effects of depreciated foreign currencies.

African Native Queen Is Awarded Banner

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af.—For obtaining the highest number of native adherents to the temperance cause during the year in the Bechuanaland Protectorate, the native Queen Semane of the Bamangwato tribe was recently awarded the banner of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Her total "catch" was 98.

Queen Semane visited Johannesburg from her home in the Bechuanaland Protectorate to attend the recent second annual convention of the native branch of the Temperance Union where it was shown that temperance is gaining ground among the Bamangwato, not only in the case of the women, but also among the men of the tribe.

"The missionaries," says Queen Semane, "are helping us greatly in our fight against liquor, and I only wish we had more of them in the Protectorate."

The European missionaries are not alone in the great work they have undertaken. They are receiving more and more support from natives entering the church and spreading the Gospel among their own people.

Air Taxi Service Started in Madras

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MADRAS—The Madras Air Taxi Service has just been started by Raja Krishna Rao and Raja Bhujunga Rao. The service is said to be the first of its kind in India and is intended to take passengers from Madras or any part of India to any part of India and Burma.

The company is using three planes at present, a single-seater, a two-seater and a three-seater, and proposes to arrange all-round-India trips at special rates.

World Conference On Radio Spoiled By Three Absences

Russia, Bulgaria and Greece Hold Up Assignment of Wavelengths

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMSTERDAM—Failure of Russia, Bulgaria and Greece to send representatives to the international conference of delegates of European broadcasting systems here set for Oct. 3 to 14 held up important decisions relative to the assignment of long wavelengths.

The conference, convoked by the International Radio Broadcasting Union, met to discuss the attitude of eight countries which refused to accept the radio convention, adopted by the International Radio Conference at Lucerne, which is scheduled to come into effect Jan. 15, 1934. The conference, however, failed to reconcile the differing standpoints concerning the allotment of long wavelengths.

The situation now is such that the Netherlands insists upon keeping in the 1875-meter wavelength, which was allotted by Lucerne to Roumania, France will not give up the 1724-meter wavelength, which Lucerne wishes to give to Poland. Warsaw decided to stick to the 1412 meter wave which Lucerne wanted to replace by another length. Luxembourg, it is said, is satisfied to remain outside any radio law.

As was the case after the conference at Madrid, which put up the division of wavelengths now in force, Lucerne and Amsterdam failed to bring about a new general agreement, it is expected that the judgment of the World Court at The Hague will be sought by the governments concerned. The division of the short wavelengths (600 to 200 meters and 1000 to 600 meters), as drafted by Lucerne was ratified at Amsterdam without difficulty.

An invention by the Dutch State Radio Service, narrowing the ether band, occupied by each of the different emitters, so that more emitters could be squeezed in and the numbers of available wavelengths thereby would be doubled, was rejected by the technical committee of the conference, as the application of this new system would entail a rebuilding of all emitters and receiving sets.

The Radio Union will meet again at Geneva next March.

Australia Takes Census of Youth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PERTH, W. Aust.—The Economic Council appointed by the Government is concerned about the non-absorption of youth in business institutions throughout the State. A proposal is on foot to call a conference of associations and institutions to consider the question of finding work for the young people. The Council is taking a census of unemployed youth, and for this purpose is issuing questionnaires.

Technical and vocational training may absorb quite a number of students.

Manual on Military Science Banned by German Government

Book by Professor Banse Preaching Doctrine That War Is Inevitable Withdrawn on Ground That It Is Falsely Interpreted in Foreign Press

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—The manual by Prof. Ewald Banse, "Wehrwissenschaft" (military science) in which he preaches the doctrine that war is inevitable, has been officially withdrawn.

According to an official communiqué, a section of the foreign press has tendenciously quoted certain excerpts from this book in order to bring peaceful intentions of new Germany into suspicion. The Government declared that Professor Banse's opinions are his own personal ones and not those of the Government, and has therefore declared his book confiscated.

Professor Banse is professor of military science at the Technical College in Brunswick. He was appointed to this post by the Government there while being given simultaneously like appointments at other educational institutions. The basis of his book is that war being inevitable, it is essential, therefore, to know as much as possible about it and to be as efficient as possible regarding it.

It is not a soldier's guide to war, as a matter of strategy, but rather an elementary guide intended to attract the attention of ordinary people who otherwise would not give the subject of war their consideration. What has been particularly stressed aboard is Professor Banse's military eugenics advocating that military knowledge should be interwoven with all forms of instruction especially home lore, geography and history.

According to this book, there should be classroom instruction from one to two hours weekly as well as war games and exercises with small caliber musketry. Thus the "feeling of the youth for heroic and for robber and soldier games can be applied to the services of the Fatherland."

As to war, "Everybody must understand that there is nothing extraordinary or criminal about war; that it is not sin against humanity," it declares. But later, the book says, "the method and aims of the new science are to create unshakeable belief in the right ethical value and proper meaning of war to produce in the individual a psychological readiness for sacrifice for the cause of nation and state."

Foreign observers welcome the fact that the Government disassociates itself from this book even though this action was only taken because certain sections of the foreign press (particularly Anglo-Saxon) have protested against it. Especially it is welcomed if the Government's action is to be taken as an indication that it appreciates world opinion in such matters.

At the same time this incident is regarded as illustrating why genuine friends of Germany have been perturbed about its intentions in spite of all pacific speeches in prominent places, since it is pointed out that Professor Banse owes his ideas to the present Government which is really the teacher of Germany today.

Moreover, Professor Banse still holds the chair of military science at the Technical High School at Brunswick—a post to which he was appointed for his services to the causes of National Socialism.

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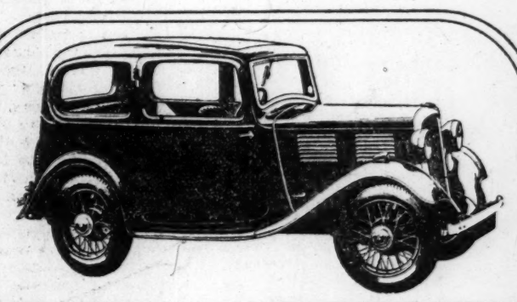
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Thomas C. Ottey Wins Individual Harrier Title

Michigan State Athlete Home First in Field of 118 Runners

Intercollegiate Championship	A.	A.	A.	A.	Cross-Country Standing
Michigan State	1	7	12	16	18— 54
Manhattan	3	15	17	24	25— 84
Yale	5	8	20	22	45—100
Cornell	2	13	28	30	40—113
Syracuse	9	19	21	27	42—118
Maine	11	26	39	47	54—177
Rhode Island	10	41	60	61	69—241
Harvard	32	35	43	63	75—248
Pittsburgh	29	31	37	78	84—259
Penn State	14	46	59	70	80—269
Dartmouth	38	50	51	64	71—274
M. I. T.	4	55	58	66	94—277
New York	23	34	44	88	89—278
Rutgers	6	36	62	87	107—298
Princeton	52	73	76	77	104—382
C. C. N. Y.	57	82	83	97	98—417
Columbia	74	85	92	100	105—456
Freshmen					
Manhattan	3	4	6	8	12— 33
Penn State	9	14	17	27	33—100
Cornell	10	23	24	31	38—126
Rutgers	1	15	20	44	48—128
C. C. N. Y.	11	16	19	46	56—148
M. I. T.	13	30	34	36	37—150
Princeton	5	7	21	57	70—160
Dartmouth	18	28	32	41	43—162
Yale	2	26	29	47	58—162
New York	22	42	54	60	61—238
Columbia	35	50	53	62	66—266

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Leading his team mates of Michigan State College to a well-deserved victory, Thomas C. Ottey '35 won the twenty-fifth annual cross-country championship of the Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America, over the course at Van Cortlandt Park, yesterday afternoon, and helped to score a victory for the team.

He led the way for many more famous athletes over the hills and dales of the six miles, and finished with an easy individual victory, while his team mates, keeping close behind him, placed all five of the team among the first 20 of those finishing, for a team score of 54. Two of the first 20 were not included among team representatives, as University of Pennsylvania and Colby failed to qualify five, so the five Michigan State leaders were listed as Ottey, one; Otto W. Pongrace '34, seven; J. Edward Bechtold '36, twelve; John M. Hammer '35, sixteen, and Walter L. Hertzler '36, eighteen.

The individual stars following Ottey were Joseph R. Mangan '34, Cornell, second, who ran a well judged race, but was unable to overtake the flying Michigander; Edwin V. Veysey '36, Colby; Gene Venzke '36, the lone representative of University of Pennsylvania, whose athletic authorities do not think well of cross-country, preferring relays, fifth; and the leader of the Manhattan College team, second in the team score, Thomas G. Russell '35, who came fourth, nosing out the Olympic star by 10 seconds.

But for a fifth member, Yale University might have taken second place in the team score, but after his team mates had finished among the first 25, Maxwell J. Hamilton Jr. '34 could do no better than forty-seventh, giving second place to Manhattan College, by a margin of 16 points, 84 to 100.

The freshman race, the fourteenth of the series, went to a New Englander as far as the individual honors were concerned, when one of the representatives of the University of Maine, William E. Hunnewell, won by 21 seconds from Thomas M. Lalor, Syracuse, with the first representative of a team, Philip U. Smith, Rutgers, third. Here the team of Manhattan College won the team title, with all five of its representatives within the first 14, for a total of 33 points, to 100 for Pennsylvania State College. The varsity summary:

Runner and College—	Time
1—T. C. Ottey '35, Michigan State	30 00
2—J. R. Mangan '34, Cornell	30 05
3—E. C. Veysey '36, Colby	30 15
4—T. G. Russell '35, Manhattan	30 28
5—Gene Venzke '36, Pennsylvania	30 35
6—M. M Jenkins '35, M. I. T.	30 43
7—J. W. Turley '34, Yale	30 44
8—D. U. Smith '36, Rutgers	30 50
9—O. W. Pongrace '34, Mich State	30 51
10—A. H. Minor '35, Yale	30 53
11—R. L. Carr '35, Syracuse	31 00
12—Marcus Cotter '35, R. I. State	31 06
13—E. T. Black '35, Maine	31 07
14—J. E. Bechtold '36, Michigan St.	31 10
15—B. D. Kerr '35, Cornell	31 11
16—G. W. Harvey '35, Penn State	31 12
17—A. J. Acerno '36, Manhattan	31 13
18—J. M. Hammer '35, Michigan St.	31 14
19—W. J. Ray '36, Manhattan	31 15
20—W. L. Hertzler '36, Michigan St.	31 16
21—L. R. Everingham '35, Syracuse	31 17
22—W. E. Tracy '34, Yale	31 18
23—E. W. Bateman '34, Syracuse	31 19
24—H. B. Canning '35, Yale	31 20
25—Frank Nordell '34, N. Y. U.	31 21
26—J. M. Tarpey '35, Manhattan	31 22
27—F. A. Crowley '34, Manhattan	31 23
28—K. D. Black '35, Maine	31 24
29—Reubin Harrison '34, Syracuse	31 25
30—W. F. Davis '34, Cornell	31 26
31—S. M. Musico '36, Pittsburgh	31 27
32—R. W. Agor '34, Cornell	31 28
33—C. W. Kirkpatrick '35, Pittsburgh	31 29
34—C. F. Woodard '35, Harvard	31 30
35—R. M. Gardner '35, Mich. State	31 31
36—William Patton '35, N. Y. U.	31 32
37—R. S. Playfair '36, Harvard	31 33
38—Charles Juster '34, Rutgers	31 34
39—W. D. Albright '35, Pittsburgh	31 35
40—J. H. Beardsley '36, Dartmouth	31 36
41—J. W. Marsh '35, Maine	31 37
42—W. H. Kaskela '34, Cornell	31 38
43—Everett Morris '34, R. I. State	31 39
44—Hudson Eldridge '35, Syracuse	31 40
45—A. S. Pier '35, Harvard	31 41
46—George Eiss '36, N. Y. U.	31 42
47—M. J. Hamilton '34, Yale	31 43
48—D. C. Book '36, Penn State	31 44
49—H. C. Saunders '35, Maine	31 45
50—E. R. Frisbie '36, Cornell	31 46
51—D. R. Kibby '35, Syracuse	31 47
52—P. J. Breau '36, Dartmouth	31 48
53—L. R. Brigham '36, Dartmouth	31 49
54—J. E. Walsh '35, Princeton	31 50
55—J. A. Caldwell 3d '36, Yale	31 51
56—R. F. Wishart '35, Maine	31 52
57—J. E. Talbert '35, M. I. T.	31 53
58—E. H. Hamilton '34, Cornell	31 54
59—James Fisher '35, C. C. N. Y.	31 55
60—T. W. Blair '35, M. I. T.	31 56
61—W. B. Rishel '34, Penn State	31 57
62—Knight Fairchild '36, R. I. State	31 58
63—Raymond Kelly '35, R. I. State	31 59
64—William Verway '34, Rutgers	32 00
65—James Parton '34, Harvard	32 01
66—D. D. Johnson '36, Dartmouth	32 02
67—A. W. T. Andrews '35, Manhat'n	32 03
68—J. C. Barrett '34, M. I. T.	32 04
69—M. A. Peters '34, Syracuse	32 05
70—F. A. McKenna '34, Manhattan	32 06
71—Patrick Sullivan '34, R. I. State	32 07
72—J. S. Alexander '35, Penn State	32 08
73—W. C. Short '35, Dartmouth	32 09
74—F. G. Morong '35, Maine	32 10
75—C. A. Owen Jr. '36, Princeton	32 11
76—J. R. Miller '34, Columbia	32 12
77—J. P. Scheu '35, Harvard	32 13
78—A. F. Starr '36, Fordham	32 14
79—K. W. Yost '35, Princeton	32 15
80—J. L. Spurance '35, Princeton	32 15
81—W. L. Lawrence '34, Pittsburgh	32 17
82—L. C. Leen '36, Harvard	32 18
83—J. H. Light '36, Penn State	32 19
84—P. L. Vandermark '35, Penn St	32 20
85—Frank Devlin '35, C. C. N. Y.	32 21
86—Nathaniel Volkell '34, C. C. N. Y.	32 22
87—G. W. Cook '36, Pittsburgh	32 23
88—J. T. Grady '34, Columbia	32 24
89—Robert Childs '36, R. I. State	32 25
90—C. D. Smith '36, Rutgers	32:26
91—Robert Fowkes '34, N. Y. U.	32 27
92—Marvin Mundel '36, N. Y. U.	32 28
93—J. R. Ferris '34, Yale	32 29
94—Arthur Hanley '36, R. I. State	32 30
95—E. G. Jacobson '35, Columbia	32 31
96—Edward Nurke '35, N. Y. U.	32 32
97—Clark Nichols '36, M. I. T.	32 33
98—D. P. Corbett '34, Maine	32 34
99—W. K. Fitch '36, M. I. T.	32 35
100—Marvin Stern '35, C. C. N. Y.	32 36
101—Edward Hochberg '36, C.C.N.Y.	32 37
102—D. F. Putnam '36 Dartmouth	32 38
103—R. H. Hellman '34, Columbia	32 39
104—D. M. Hoffman '36, Penn State	32 40
105—E. S. Rhys '35, Harvard	32 41
106—R. P. Ranger '34, M. I. T.	32 42
107—P. H. Remington '34, Princeton	32 43
108—W. A. Patterson '35, Columbia	32 44
109—R. H. Scheurhoff '36, Princeton	32 45
110—C. J. Quinn '35, Fordham	32 46
111—J. I. Lewis '35, Rutgers	32 47
112—F. D. Whiting '35, Columbia	32 48
113—F. L. Heinrich '36, Rutgers	32 49
114—Saul Buc '35, Rutgers	32 50
115—Irving Herzner '36, C. C. N. Y.	32 51
116—T. W. Blair '35, M. I. T.	32 52
117—Amos Brodsky '36, C. C. N. Y.	32 53
118—T. P. Roeser '36, Fordham	32 54

"Big Ten" Conference Football Standing

	W	T	L	Points For	Agst	PC
Michigan	4	1	0	58	12	1.000
Minnesota	3	1	0	32	20	1.000
Illinois	3	0	1	37	7	.750
Ohio State	3	0	1	39	13	.750
Purdue	2	1	1	41	21	.667
Iowa	3	0	2	60	42	.600
Northwestern	1	1	3	25	22	.250
Indiana	0	2	2	13	59	.000
Chicago	0	2	3	7	56	.000
Wisconsin	0	1	4	7	67	.000

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Progress of Sports in 25 Years

A series of articles by or interviews with persons prominent in various sports, which shows the advance athletics have made during the 25-year period, 1908-1933.

Baseball

Edward Trowbridge Collins, better known as "Eddie," with 23 years of active major league service as a background, is fast becoming a successful executive in the capacity of general manager of the Boston American League Baseball Club. Collins broke into baseball with the Philadelphia Athletics back in 1906 before graduating from Columbia University and for nearly 20 years was the greatest second baseman in the game. The following story was told by him to a Monitor correspondent:

"Baseball has seen radical changes in the past 25 years. The most important, as I see them, are the differences in the attitudes of the players and the spectators; the commercializing of the home run, brought about by the batting style introduced by Babe Ruth; the influx of college men in the game, and the so-called lively ball.

"A decided variance in the game that I have noticed is the almost polite conduct of the players themselves. Perhaps it should be listed under the head of rowdyism; but those old-timers showed more fight and aggressiveness in one game than you see in a week's play during the present age. Back in the days when I was playing regularly, we had to fight for every break. One run usually meant the difference between victory and defeat, and we stopped at nothing to get that run. Major leaguers today are just as enthusiastic for their victories, but in a different way. Fraternizing is practiced daily at the big-league parks. If a player did that 20 or 25 years ago his teammates would ride him off the club.

Ruth Stands Out

"Being an old-time player myself, naturally I am a firm believer that back in the early days they played a smarter brand of ball on the major-league diamonds than they exhibit today. The present-day fans, I believe, are not as well informed about baseball as the spectators of the past.

"In 25 years, many immortals have come and gone in the majors. In my opinion, Ty Cobb was the greatest player who ever entered baseball, but Ty never became the national idol or the inspiration of the game like Babe Ruth. The Babe has done more for the game than any other man. He revolutionized baseball with the home run and that is what the populace wanted and still wants. Delahanty, Baker and others were hard hitters, but Ruth was the first man at the plate to swing from his heels.

"When the big fellow began to drive out homers with surprising regularity, everyone tried it. This change necessitated the insertion of lighter bats, with the cooperation of the manufacturers. Following Ruth's style, many powerful sluggers have developed. Before the big Yankee came along the average weight of a bat was between 36 and 40 ounces. Today they range between 32 and 36.

"In the past few years there has been much talk regarding the 'rabbit' ball. Actually, the ball is almost identically the same today as it was back in 1909 when the cork center was first introduced. The cover is different and perhaps the twine on the inside is wound tighter, but the composition of the ball is unchanged. Most of this talk about the present-day baseballs used in the National and American Leagues is exaggerated. The National League's cover is thicker than the American, true; but the difference is not noticeable to the naked eye. The players, I believe, imagine the difference. Eventually the two leagues will adopt a uniform ball.

College Men in Game

"Major league ball is annually attracting more college athletes, which is a tremendous step in the development of the sport. A college education is an asset to anyone and certainly that applies to a ball player. Club officials should, as often as possible, schedule exhibition games with intercollegiate nines, because these games, more than anything else, encourage the young athletes to turn to the diamond as a profession.

"The parks and playing fields are kept in excellent condition today in marked contrast to the neglect prevalent in the past. Twenty-five years ago a park had one attendant who acted as groundkeeper, watchman and ticket-taker. Modern major-league clubs employ a small army of workmen who are engaged at all times in keeping the diamond in nearly perfect condition. The seating arrangement and capacity of the present day plants give the spectators every consideration.

"What is wrong with baseball? Why has there been a tremendous falling off in attendance?" ask the present-day fans. "My answer is this. Business in the past three or four years has been on the decline. Baseball—being a business—naturally has felt the pressure just the same as nearly every other organization. Give the fans a winning team and they will fill the park. I haven't paid the slightest attention to this proposed interleague play. The game shouldn't need added attractions to get the spectators back into the parks. They want a winner and until the home club furnishes one, Mr. John Q. Fan will not patronize in large numbers."

Eight Teams Left in Race

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 21 (AP)—Eight teams remained in the international six-day bicycle race today, two more pairs being forced out early this morning as the riders passed the 100-hour mark with three teams tied for first place. Thirteen teams started the race last Thursday, one being forced out by a mishap the opening day, while two pairs were disqualified Sunday. The two teams forced out today were Polly Parrott and Lew Elder of Ireland, and Reggie Fielding of Canada and Ewald Wisel of Germany. They were several laps behind the leaders. Three pairs were tied for first place. At 1 a. m. the teams had gone 1772 miles.

Title to Caledonians

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 21 (AP)—The Caledonians of Glace Bay last night were crowned senior Rugby champions of the Maritime Provinces, a victory won without a final battle from their rightful opposition, Mount Allison University. The collegians won the Maritime intercollegiate title and fought their way through to the New Brunswick title and the right to meet Caledonia in the McCurdy Cup final for the Maritime senior title, but were forced by lack of finances to withdraw. The Caledonians are also Nova Scotia champions.

Swimming

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Nov. 21—"Remarkable advances have been made in swimming, as a popular pastime and as an athletic competition, in the last 25 years," said William Bachrach famous coach of the Illinois Athletic Club. "The sport has become truly international. Who would have thought, 25 years ago, that Japan would win the majority of the speed-swimming championships at the Olympic Games?

"Australia, New Zealand, Sweden, Germany, Hungary, England, France, South Africa, South America and the United States have produced great champions and seen swimming grow to a recreation for the masses."

Coach Bachrach, who is now in his twenty-second year as mentor of the I. A. C. swimmers, has produced some of the greatest stars of this period, culminating in his supreme achievement, the perfection of the American crawl stroke in Johnny Weissmuller. At the time of his retirement from amateur competition, Weissmuller had improved nearly all of the freestyle and backstroke world's records.

Perhaps 100 Pools

"Twenty-five years ago," said Coach Bachrach, "there were perhaps 100 swimming pools in the United States. Today there must be 25,000. The Y. M. C. A., grammar and high school, college, hotel, public park, community center, club and private estate pools have mostly come in this period. And pools afford the best facility for the largest number to become at home in the water."

Not much more than 25 years ago it was illegal to go in for public swimming around Chicago, he said. People were arrested for bathing in Lake Michigan. Today millions flock to the beaches here on hot summer days. The same is true of all other large cities, he said.

In 1908 New York was dominant in swimming championships of the United States. The intervening years have seen supremacy pass to Chicago, the Pacific Coast, and at present spread from coast to coast. Coach Bachrach said a comparison of times made by swimmers 25 years ago and those of today would illustrate the advance.

At the opening of this period, C. M. Daniels of the New York A. C. was the world's greatest swimmer. He won the indoor championship at 100-yards freestyle in 57.2s. Last spring the title fell to Walter Spence of Rutgers University in 53.6s., while in 1927 Weissmuller made a world's record of 51s. for the 75-foot pool which still stands.

Bettering Old Marks

Daniels won the 220-yard freestyle title indoors in 2m. 25.8s., a mark which Weissmuller trimmed to 2m. 9s. George Fissler of New York won this title last spring in 2m. 13.6s. L. J. Goodwin of New York won the 500-yard freestyle in 7m. 25s., and Ralph D. Flanagan of Miami, Fla., won it this year in 5m. 37.1s.

In the backstroke A. M. Goessling of Milwaukee Athletic Club won the 150-yard title in 2m. 2s., while this year Daniel R. Zehr of Fort Wayne, Ind., won the similar race in 1m. 39.5s. Goessling also won the 200-yard breaststroke in 2m. 46.4s., which was lowered in 1927 by Walter Spence to 2m. 31.8s. The time this year was not comparable, as the distance was 220 yards, which was done by Leonard Spence in 2m. 45.9s., half a second less for 20 yards more.

"Progress in technique as well as a wider field for the selection of talent is responsible for this improvement in times," said Coach Bachrach, who added that similar comparisons would hold all the way down the line, in both men's and women's swimming. Women's competition is, of course, a development entirely within this period, he said.

Big Ten Conference

Michigan		**Ohio State**	
20-Mich. State	6	75-Virginia	0
40-Cornell	0	20-Vanderbilt	0
12-Ohio State	0	0-Michigan	13
28-Chicago	0	12-Northwestern	0
7-Illinois	6	21-Indiana	0
10-Iowa	6	20-Pennsylvania	7
0-Minnesota	0	6-Wisconsin	0
118	18	154	20
Indiana		**Illinois**	
7-Miami	0	13-Drake	6
6-Minnesota	6	21-Washington	6
2-Notre Dame	12	21-Wisconsin	0
0-Northwestern	25	0-West Point	6
0-Ohio State	21	6-Michigan	7
7-Chicago	7	3-Northwestern	0
0-Xavier	6	7-Chicago	0
22	77	71	25
Northwestern		**Chicago**	
0-Iowa	7	32-Cornell C.	0
0-Stanford	0	40-Washington	0
25-Indiana	0	0-Purdue	14
0-Ohio State	12	0-Michigan	28
0-Minnesota	0	0-Wisconsin	0
0-Illinois	3	7-Indiana	7
0-Notre Dame	7	0-Illinois	7
25	29	79	56
Iowa		**Minnesota**	
7-Northwestern	0	19-S. D. State	6
38-Bradley	0	6-Indiana	6
26-Wisconsin	7	7-Purdue	7
7-Minnesota	19	7-Pittsburgh	3
27-Iowa State	7	19-Iowa	7
6-Michigan	10	0-Northwestern	0
14-Purdue	6	0-Michigan	0
125	49	58	29
Wisconsin		**Purdue**	
19-Marquette	0	13-Ohio	6
0-Illinois	21	7-Minnesota	7
7-Iowa	26	14-Chicago	0
0-Purdue	14	14-Wisconsin	0
0-Chicago	0	17-Carnegie Tech.	7
25-West Virginia	6	19-Notre Dame	0
0-Ohio State	6	6-Iowa	14
51	73	90	34

Iowa State Opens Dec. 11

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMES, Iowa, Nov. 21—A 17-game basketball schedule has been announced by Iowa State College. Seven of these contests will be played at home. The opener comes on Dec. 11 and University of Iowa will furnish the opposition at Iowa City. The schedule follows: Dec. 11—Iowa at Iowa City; 12—Coe at Cedar Rapids; 16—Grinnell; 21—Drake at Des Moines; Jan. 2—Drake; 5—Nebraska; 12—Kansas State at Manhattan, Kan.; 13—Oklahoma at Norman, Okla.; 18—Missouri; 24—Kansas; Feb. 10—Oklahoma; 16—Kansas at Lawrence, Kan.; 17—Rockhurst at Kansas City, Mo.; 19—Missouri at Columbia, Mo.; 24—Nebraska at Lincoln, Neb.; 26—Creighton at Omaha, Neb.; March 1—Kansas State.

Bids for Ohio State Game

COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP)—The University of Kentucky has made overtures to Ohio State University for a football game to be played in the Buckeye Stadium Oct. 20, 1934, it was announced recently by athletic officials of the Ohio institution. The Buckeyes have the October date open in next year's schedule. No definite answer has been given the Kentuckians, as L. W. St. John, athletic director, said he had several offers for that date.

Avery Brundage Is Renominated For President

A. A. U. Warns Germany in Connection With the 11th Olympiad

PITTSBURGH, Penna., Nov. 21 (AP)—Avery Brundage of Chicago last night was unanimously renominated for his sixth term as president of the Amateur Athletic Union. The action was taken at a conference of delegates after the annual dinner.

Brundage's name was placed in nomination by George W. Graves of Detroit and was seconded by Joseph T. England of Baltimore and William S. Haddock of Pittsburgh, who had been mentioned as a possible candidate.

In serving for five years as president, Brundage had exceeded the longest previous term of any head of the organization. A prominent athlete in his undergraduate days at University of Illinois, and later with the Chicago Athletic Club, Brundage is now a Chicago contractor.

The Amateur Athletic Union, most powerful sports-governing body of the United States, yesterday warned Germany that unless restrictions on Jewish participation in the 1936 Olympic Games at Berlin are rescinded the United States will not send a team to the eleventh Olympiad.

By an almost unanimous vote the national convention of the union adopted a resolution setting forth its attitude and asked that American delegates to the international Olympic committee apprise that committee and the German Olympic body of its stand.

A guarantee of no discrimination against Jews given by the German delegation to the last international Olympic committee session has been violated, the resolution said, "if not by direct restriction, certainly indirectly by the withdrawal from them of the rights of German citizenship and of a reasonable opportunity to train, prepare for and take part in sports competition in general and in the Olympic Games in particular."

Unless this condition is changed, "in fact as well as in theory both to permit and encourage German athletes of Jewish faith or heritage to train, prepare for and participate in the Olympic Games of 1936," it continued, "neither the American Olympic Association nor the members thereof . . . will certify any athlete of the United States of America for competition in the Olympic Games of Berlin."

The resolution ended in a note of conciliation, stating that it was not prepared "as one of threat or bitterness," but there was little mistaking the temper of the delegates as they gave a ringing chorus of "ayes" when the question was put to a vote.

The resolution was prepared by the executive committee in a session lasting well into the morning hours and was presented by Gustavus Town Kirby, "elder statesman" of the union and a former president.

Only one voice was raised in dissent, that of Dietrich Wortmann, of the German-American Athletic Club of New York. Wortmann denied that Jews were being excluded from athletic activity in Berlin or elsewhere in Germany but said he would favor the resolution if the threat of withdrawal from the games be deleted. He made no motion to that effect, however, and the resolution was passed as presented.

If neither Germany nor the Amateur Athletic Union recedes, the 1932 team champion of the games and the outstanding country, in competition as well as point of numbers for many years, will not be represented at Berlin.

The hope was expressed privately by officials of the A. A. U. and members of the executive committee that some lessening of the restriction against Jews in Germany would be made before 1936.

Several high German officials knew of the resolution and its wording, it was stated by Mr. Kirby, and they were of the belief it would have a salutary effect in Germany.

Action on the resolution overshadowed all other convention activities, one of which was a victory for proponents of the metric system in the first vote of the delegates on the question.

Retention of the metric system was recommended in the report of the track and field committee, which was adopted without a record vote. The question comes up again, however, in the report of the legislative committee today for final action.

One hundred and forty-one records in track and field, swimming and gymnastics were approved by the convention.

First Fine Against Jack Adams

MONTREAL, Nov. 21 (AP)—A fine of $100 was imposed on Jack Adams, manager of Detroit Red Wings, yesterday, for an argument with Referee William J. "Bill" Stewart of Boston during the National Hockey League game between Detroit and New York Rangers at New York last Thursday night. In announcing the fine, Frank Patrick, managing director of the N. H. L., said it was the first application of a rule adopted by the league's governors at their meeting in Toronto Sept. 30, whereby a heavy fine would be imposed on any member club officer or employee "entering into an acrimonious argument with a referee on or off the ice." Patrick has notified Montreal Canadiens that they would have to change their uniforms when they play Detroit Red Wings in Detroit Nov. 26. Both Detroit and Canadiens have uniforms with bright red as the dominating color. Patrick pointed out, and so to avoid confusion of players of one team with the other, Canadiens will wear white jerseys in Detroit and the Wings will wear the white jerseys when in Montreal to play Canadiens.

Southwest Conference Football Standing

	W	Lost	Points For	Agst	P.C
Arkansas	3	1	41	14	.750
Texas A. & M.	2	2	48	39	.500
Texas Christian	2	2	43	37	.500
Southern Methodist	2	2	32	30	.500
Texas	2	2	28	33	.500
Baylor	2	2	34	33	.500
Rice	1	3	14	64	.250

H. H. Norton Replaces Bell

COLLEGE STATION, Texas (AP)—E. J. Kyle, chairman of the Texas A. and M. Athetic Committee, has announced that Homer H. Norton, football coach at Centenary College, has been signed as head of the Department of Physical Education and head football coach to relieve Coach Madison (Matty) Bell next fall.

Grower Is Versatile

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Nov. 21 (AP)—Louis Grower '35, Rutgers guard, is a real example of the versatile athlete. In addition to playing football, he has starred at basketball, both at guard and forward; played in the outfield, caught and pitched for the baseball team and done some good work in the weight events for the track squad.

City A. C. Climbs Into First Place In Class C Squash

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class C Team Standing	R'nds W	R'nds L	M'tch's W	M'tch's L	P C
City A. C.	4	0	14	6	1.000
Crescent A.-H. C.	3	1	16	4	.750
New York A. C.	3	1	15	5	.750
Harvard Club	3	1	14	6	.750
Princeton Club	3	1	14	6	.750
Yale Club	3	1	14	6	.750
Columbia Univ. C.	2	2	13	7	.500
Short Hills Club	*1	2	5	12	.333
Squash Club	1	3	8	12	.250
Elizabeth T. & C.	*0	3	1	14	.000
Essex Club	0	4	2	18	.000
Bayside Tennis C.	0	4	1	19	.000

*Fourth round, unplayed.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—City Athletic Club climbed into undisputed first place in the Metropolitan squash tennis Class C team championship yesterday, when most of the fourth round was played. Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club, on its own courts, pushed New York Athletic Club out of the undefeated class, by winning by a score of 4 to 1, while City A. C. was defeating Squash Club, also 4 to 1, on the winner's courts.

Harvard Club, Princeton Club and Yale Club, all playing on their home courts, were the other three winners of the day. Yale Club defeated Columbia University Club, 4 to 1. Princeton Club made a clean sweep of all five matches from Essex Club, and Harvard Club disposed of Bayside Tennis Club, also 4 to 1.

The match between Short Hills Club and Elizabeth Town and Country Club was postponed, contrary to the rules of the competition, and the result will depend on the decision of the committee. The summary:

Crescent A.-H. C. 4, New York A. C. 1

G. T. Baxter, Crescent, defeated J. Lardie, 15—5, 7—15, 15—11.
D. J. Tobin, Crescent, defeated Walter Oertley, 15—10, 15—13.
J. R. Kiernan, Crescent, defeated S. A. Thompson, 15—13, 17—16.
W. F. Koch, Crescent, defeated C. H. Bohland, 17—14, 17—14.
J. P. Hobson, New York, defeated J. V. Gallagher, 15—8, 15—12.

City A. C. 4, Squash Club 1

D. H. Finck, City, defeated S. R. Shepherd, 15—6, 15—6.
Spencer Armstrong, Squash, defeated Charles Fecheimer Jr., 15—10, 7—15, 15—12.
E. K. Simon, City, won from A. L. Noel, by default.
E. M. Rosenthal, City, defeated Sanford Treat, 15—7, 15—6.
S. A. Tanburn, City, defeated E. W. Baker, 15—1, 15—1.

Yale Club 4, Columbia U. C. 1

W. J. Hammerslough, Yale Club, defeated W. H. Ferris, 15—12, 14—18, 18—15.
J. M. Silleck, Yale Club, defeated E. L. Kilroe, 15—8, 11—15, 15—17.
V. De C. Lynn, Columbia U. C., defeated I. H. Peck, 15—7, 15—10.
O. C. Taylor, Yale Club, defeated Frank J. Podesta, 15—12, 7—15, 18—14.
J. T. P. Sullivan, Yale Club, defeated R. C. Aikenhead, 15—0, 15—7.

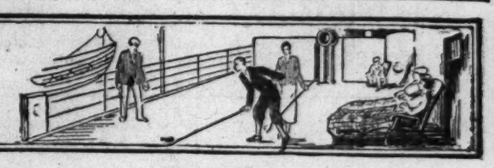
Princeton Club 5, Essex Club 0

R. L. Rafalsky, Princeton Club, defeated Carl Good, 15—11, 15—9.
J. N. Hynson, Princeton Club, defeated F. B. Lawrence, 15—10, 15—4.
R. B. Hollander, Princeton Club, defeated R. H. Berry, 15—8, 15—8.
Arthur Knox Jr., Princeton Club, defeated F. C. Vehslage, 9—15, 15—10, 15—6.
D. H. Alexander, Princeton Club, defeated Joseph Kahrs Jr., 15—4, 15—12.

Harvard Club 4, Bayside Tennis Club 1

J. H. Larocque, Harvard Club, defeated L. C. Martin, 15—6, 15—13.
Denning Miller, Harvard Club, defeated James W. Sykes, 15—4, 15—3.
F. S. Miley, Harvard Club, defeated John I. Tyler, 15—12, 15—10.
G. D. Wells, Harvard Club, defeated Lincoln Koller, 15—8, 15—5.
R. V. Reeve Jr., Bayside, defeated C. S. Smith, 15—11, 6—15, 15—12.

Hotels, Resorts and Travel



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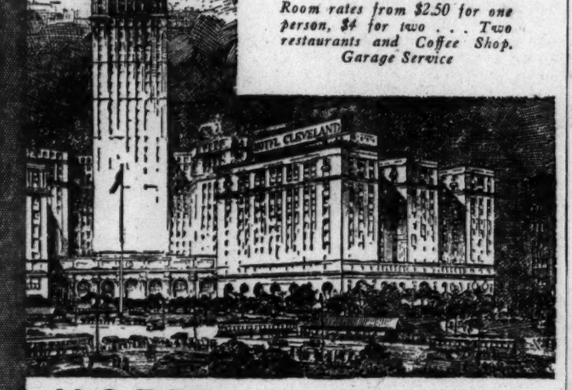

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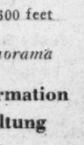

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Financial: Market Quotations

Profit-Taking Makes Inroads On Stock Gains

Cross Currents Prevail in Market—Some Mild Advances

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—Financial markets displayed a few cloudy spots today notwithstanding the fact that the gold price was again boosted a dime an ounce and international dollar rates slipped to lower levels.

While both buyers and sellers were rather timid at times, and there was quite a bit of profit taking following yesterday's substantial rally, most stock leaders were not unduly depressed.

Sterling got up about 7 cents to above $5.37 and French francs advanced .06 of a cent to more than 6.45 cents, before easing. Grains and cotton were barely steady. U. S. Government securities were slightly lower, but there were a number of recoveries in the corporation section.

Heaviness in alcohols and metals contrasted with steadiness of rails and industrial specialties in today's quiet stock market.

Quotations settled irregularly lower in the late dealings, after a mild buying flurry at the start of the last hour had soon spent itself. Losses of 1 to more than 2 points were shown by National Distillers, McIntyre and U. S. Smelting.

U. S. Steel was slightly lower, but New York Central, Santa Fe and American Can showed mild gains.

Transfers approximated 1,900,000 shares.

The Dollar's Decline

With the dollar declining almost daily, some foreign observers have expressed surprise that England has not already stepped in to halt the soaring pound. Others, however, feel there may be some sort of an agreement between the American authorities and the Bank of England whereby the British will remain neutral during the Administrative experiment which envisages the raising of commodity prices through the depreciation of dollars.

This Anglo-American "understanding," of course, bankers say, may be merely in the rumor stage, and it is considered possible the British might start reprisals when sterling gets up around the $6 level. Some financial circles, though, point out that British retaliation, through the use of the Bank of England's huge equalization fund, would be a little difficult. The English, heretofore, it was explained, have been able to keep the pound down in relation to French francs by purchasing the latter currency. But England has been able to change the francs into gold, if necessary, whereas buying dollars, which are not on a gold base, might subject the British Treasury to a heavy loss because the American money could not be redeemed.

Bonds Still Heavy

The market for U. S. Government bonds again showed varying degrees of heaviness today, and specialists in the securities attributed their action to the further marking up of the RFC gold price and another decline in the dollar in relation to foreign currencies.

In other parts of the domestic list no positive trend was defined in the comparatively light dealings during the first half of the session. Bonds of established investment rating were rather irregular within narrow swings. Secondary varieties were about even-up as between small gains and losses. A few were down a point or more because markets did not take kindly to the small offerings. Most of the European categories in the foreign division were firm under the influence of improving currency exchange rates.

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There was fractional improvement in some loans of the Santa Fe, Alleghany Corporation, Baltimore & Ohio, Milwaukee, New York Central, Southern Railway and other carriers. Utility and industrial groups also furnished a fair number of gains. Recessions occurred in National Dairy Products 5½s, Phillips Petroleum 5½s, Western Union 5s and a few more.

French issues were firm despite yesterday's bulge.

Germans were mostly higher and Japanese loans added moderately to the previous day's gains.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Clark, Childs & Keech, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net Chg
Wheat					
December	.89	.89¾	.87⅞	.89	...
May	.92½	.93¼	.91¼	.92½	...
July	.92	.92¼	.90½	.91½	...
Corn					
December	.47¾	.47⅞	.46¾	.47	— ⅛
May	.54⅞	.55	.53¾	.54	— ⅛
July	.56⅝	.56⅞	.55¾	.56	— ⅛
Oats					
December	.34⅞	.35¼	.34½	.35	...
May	.38⅝	.38⅞	.38⅛	.38¾	...
July	.38	.38	.37½	.38	...
Lard					
December	5.40	5.40	5.40	5.40	— .32

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
October	.64¼	.63⅞	.64¼	.01⅜
December	.68⅛	.67⅛	.68½	½
May	.69⅝	.69⅛	.69⅝	½

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Range in $	Div.		Sales	High	Low	Last Nov. 21	Last Nov. 20
12¾	3	..	..	Adams Express	2100	8¾	8½	8½	8¾
71	34	..	5	Adams Exp pf	60	71	70¼	71	...
21⅝	8	..	1	Adams Millis	900	19¾	19½	19¾	20
12½	5⅛	..	..	Addressograph	500	9	9	9	9¼
9¾	1¾	..	..	Advance Rumely	1300	6⅜	6¼	6¼	6½
11¾	3¾	..	.60	Affiliated Prod	200	7⅜	7	7	...
112	47½	3¾	4	Air Reduction	700	107¾	106	106	108
4	½	..	..	Airway Elec App	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	...
33	11½	..	.60	Alaska Juneau	5100	23⅝	22	22⅛	23¾
8¾	⅞	..	..	Alleghany Corp	1100	4⅜	3⅞	4⅜	3¾
21⅞	1	..	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	300	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8¼
20	1¼	..	..	Alleghany pf xw	200	7	6½	7	...
21	1⅛	..	..	Allegh pf ww XL	300	7½	7	7	6¼
145½	20¾	..	6⅛	Allied Chem	3800	144	142½	142½	143¼
26⅜	6	..	..	Allis Chalmers	7400	20⅝	19½	20	20½
24	5¾	..	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	15½	15½	15½	15
9¼	⅝	..	..	Amal Leather	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
35	7¼	..	..	Am Ag Ch Del	400	25	24½	24½	25
28½	8	..	..	Am Bank Note	1000	13¼	13¼	13¼	13½
99⅜	24	3	..	Am Bank Note pf	10	40	40	40	40
16¾	1	..	..	Am Beet Sugar	900	11½	10¾	10¾	11
64	23⅜	..	..	Am Beet Sug pf	140	54	54	54	54
42½	9⅛	..	.60	Am Brake S&F	300	29	28¾	29	29
106	60	..	7	Am Brake S&F pf	80	91	91	91	91
39¾	6⅛	..	..	Am Car & Fdry	1100	25¼	25	25¼	25¼
51¼	34	..	3½	Am Chicle	100	47	47	47	46
89⅞	13	..	..	Am Com Alcohol	2100	51	48¾	49	51⅜
10⅜	3⅞	..	..	Am & For Pow	2400	11	10¾	10⅜	10⅝
44⅞	7¼	..	..	Am & For Pow pf	300	23⅜	21⅜	21⅜	22
35⅜	6⅛	..	..	Am & For Pow 6	900	16½	15¾	15¾	16
21½	4⅛	..	1	Am Hawaiian	500	18½	18	18⅜	18½
16	2½	..	..	Am Hide & L	300	9¼	9	9	9
17½	3¾	..	..	Am Ice	700	7	7	7	7
15⅛	4⅛	..	..	Am International	1400	8⅞	8⅝	8¾	8⅞
34⅛	5⅞	..	..	Am Locomotive	400	29¾	29	29	29
63	17¾	..	..	Am Loco pf	300	45	44	44	45
5⅛	¾	..	..	Am Mach & M ct	100	3½	3½	3½	...
23⅜	3⅛	..	..	Am Metal	3500	21⅞	21¼	21¼	22
30½	17	..	1½	Am News	140	23	22¼	23	22½
19⅞	4	..	..	Am Power & Lt	1800	7	6⅝	6⅞	6¾
41⅛	9⅞	..	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	16	16	16	15
25	9	..	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	400	14	14	14	14
31⅞	5⅜	..	..	Am Radiator	37200	14⅜	13⅞	13⅞	14⅛
17	3½	..	..	Am Rolling Mill	4600	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	18⅜
61⅞	22⅝	..	..	Am Safety Razor	100	38	38	38	...
14¾	¾	..	..	Am Seating	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞
4	⅛	..	..	Am Ship & Com	500	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
53½	10⅜	..	..	Am Smelt & Ref	13400	48⅛	45½	45⅝	48
93	31	..	..	Am Smelt & R pf	500	89	89	89	90
73	28½	..	..	Am Sm&R 6%	100	65½	65½	65½	...
27	4⅝	..	..	Am Steel Fdries	2100	18¼	18⅝	18⅝	19⅛
47⅜	30	..	2½	Am Stores	200	39¼	39	39	38¼
74	21½	..	2	Am Sugar Ref	1400	58½	57	57	58
134¾	86⅛	..	9	Am Tel & Tel	6800	121⅞	120	120	121⅞
43¼	10⅞	..	1	Am Wat W & E	6400	17½	17	17¼	71
17	3½	..	..	Am Woolen	1500	12½	11¾	12	11½
61⅞	22⅝	..	..	Am Woolen pf	1100	56¼	54	55⅝	53⅞
14¾	¾	..	..	Am Writ Pap pf	100	6½	6½	6½	7
10⅞	2¼	..	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	400	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
22⅞	5	..	..	Anaconda Cop	27200	16½	16	16	16⅜
39⅝	8⅛	.60	..	Anchor Cap	200	20½	20	20½	21⅛
90	41	6½	..	Anchor Cap pf	10	85¼	85¼	85¼	85¼
29¼	9¾	1	..	Archer Daniels	200	27	27	27	27
90	41	7	..	Armour Del pf	100	74	74	74	...
7¾	1½	..	..	Armour Ill A	600	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3¾
5	¾	..	..	Armour Ill B	2100	2½	2⅜	2⅜	2¼
93	7	..	..	Armour Ill pf	3800	43¾	42⅝	42⅝	43¾
7	1⅛	..	..	Arnold Constable	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
20	3½	..	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	13¾	13	13	13
61½	18	..	..	Asso Dry G 1pf	200	47½	47¼	47½	...
80⅛	34⅜	..	..	Atchison T&SF	7900	50	48¼	48¼	48½
78⅝	50	..	3	Atchison pf	600	56¼	56¼	56¼	55
59	16½	..	1	Atl Coast Line	3900	34¾	31⅞	33⅜	31½
31⅞	12⅜	..	1	Atl Refining	10200	32⅛	31	31⅜	32¼
39⅛	9	..	..	Atlas Powder	2200	35¼	34⅜	34½	33⅜
83⅛	60	..	6	Atlas Powder pf	60	80	80	80	...
41⅝	13	..	..	Atlas Tack	1100	31⅜	30½	31½	31¼
84¼	31	..	2⅛	Auburn Auto	5900	47¾	45½	45⅝	46¾
16⅜	5½	..	..	Aviation Corp Del	4100	8⅛	8	8	8⅛
—B—									
17⅜	3½	..	..	Baldwin Loco	12400	12¾	12⅛	12⅛	12¾
32⅞	8¼	..	..	Balt & Ohio	15200	25⅞	24⅞	25	24¾
39¾	9½	..	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1100	25¼	25	25	25
41¼	20	..	2	Bangor & Aroos	200	35½	35½	35½	...
110	68⅝	..	7	Bangor & Ar pf	20	96½	96½	96½	...
24½	5⅛	..	..	Barker Bros pf	50	18	18	18	...
11	3	..	..	Barnsdall A	4500	10⅛	9⅝	10	9⅜
27	7	..	..	Beatrice Cream	600	12½	12¼	12¾	12½
70½	45	3	..	Beech-Nut Pack	100	55½	55½	55½	55½
12½	3½	..	..	Belding Hem	400	9½	9⅜	9⅜	9⅞
51	15¼	..	..	Benefial Ind Loan	700	14½	13⅞	14⅜	14¼
21¼	6⅛	..	..	Bendix Aviation	5900	15⅝	15	15	15½
33½	9	1	..	Best & Co	500	28⅝	28	28¼	28¾
49¼	10⅛	..	..	Bethlehem Steel	12500	34	33⅜	33⅜	33¾
82	25½	..	..	Beth Steel pf	400	52	52	52	52
29½	6⅛	..	..	Bigelow Sanford	140	22	21½	21½	21½
19¼	3½	..	..	Blaw Knox	400	12	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
54½	9½	1	..	Bohn Alum & Br	800	48½	47	47	48⅜
37⅜	18	1.60	..	Borden	6900	22⅛	21⅝	22	22¼
21⅜	5½	..	..	Borg Warner	1700	16⅞	16½	16½	17
14⅜	2⅝	..	..	Briggs Mfg	2900	9⅞	9¼	9¼	...
18¾	3¼	1	..	Briggs & Strat	100	16	16	16	...
14¼	2⅞	..	..	Brooklyn Man T	4600	30¼	29⅝	30	31
60⅛	25¼	..	6	Brooklyn Q pf	200	44⅜	44½	44¾	...
88½	62	..	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	62½	62½	62½	61½
53⅜	28½	..	3	Brown Shoe	100	50	50	50	50
18½	1¾	..	..	Brunswick Balke	200	8⅝	8½	8⅝	...
12⅞	2	..	..	Bucyrus Erie	500	7	6½	7	6⅞
19⅝	2¾	..	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	400	10⅞	10½	10⅞	10¾
9⅞	¾	..	..	Budd Mfg	1200	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼
5¾	1	..	..	Budd Wheel	700	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
13¼	2½	..	..	Buuard	1500	10¼	9	9⅞	9
20⅞	6½	.40	..	Burroughs Add	8900	16⅜	16⅛	16⅜	16¼
2⅞	1	..	..	Butte & Superior	100	1½	1½	1½	...
7½	1¼	..	..	Butterick	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	...
41¼	8½	..	2	Byers	200	25¾	25¼	25½	26⅜
80	30⅛	..	2	Byers pf	40	55	50⅞	50⅞	...
—C—									
34¾	7¾	..	..	Calif Packing	1100	23¼	23	23	23¼
2¼	¼	..	..	Callahan Z & L	1000	1	1	1	...
9⅞	2	..	..	Calumet & Hecla	1400	5¼	5	5	5½
41½	7½	..	1	Canada Dry	1800	28	26⅝	27	28¼
20⅞	7½	..	..	Canadian Pacific	12600	13	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝
35½	14	..	1⅝	Cannon Mills	300	29¾	28¾	29⅜	...
12½	4¼	..	..	Capital Admin	400	6⅜	5¾	5¾	5¾
103½	30½	..	..	Case Thresh	12700	75⅞	74½	74½	75⅞
86¼	41	..	4	Case Shresh pf	200	67	67	67	66½
29¾	5½	..	.12½	Casterpillar Trac	3200	24½	23¾	24¼	24⅜
58⅞	4½	..	..	Celanese Corp	35700	47	45⅛	45¼	47
41	14	..	1½	Central Aguirre	700	30¼	29½	30	...
122	38	..	..	Central RR of NJ	100	70	70	70	...
44¾	5⅞	..	..	Cerro de Pasco	11400	38⅜	37¼	37¾	39¼
7⅞	1	..	..	Certain-Teed	1000	4½	4⅜	4¼	4¼
52½	14⅝	..	2	Chesapeake Corp	1200	35½	34	34⅞	34¾
49¼	24⅝	2.80	..	Ches & Ohio	7400	41⅜	40	40⅜	40½
8½	½	..	..	Chi & E Ill pf	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	...
7⅞	1⅜	..	..	Chi & Gt West	300	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3
14⅞	2½	..	..	Chi & Ge W pf	700	7¾	6⅞	7	...
11¾	1	..	..	Chi Mil & St P	500	5½	5½	5½	5½
18¼	1½	..	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	3700	9½	8½	8¾	8⅞
16	1¼	..	..	Chi & N'western	2700	8¾	8⅛	8⅜	8⅛
12⅝	2⅛	..	..	Chi Pneu Tool	400	8½	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
25¼	5½	..	..	Chi Pneu T pf	200	19	19	19	...
10⅛	2	..	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	200	4	4	4	4
15	2⅞	..	..	Chi RI&P 6%	200	4¾	4¾	4¾	4⅞
22⅜	6⅛	..	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	...
34	5	..	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	...
10¼	2	..	..	Childs Company	200	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4½
50	7¾	..	2	Chrysler	93800	50	48¾	48¾	49¾
25	7⅛	..	2	City Ice & Fuel	400	17⅛	17	17⅛	17
72	45	..	6½	City Ice & F pf	110	67	65	65	67
3⅜	¼	..	..	City Stores	700	1⅛	1	1⅛	⅞
2⅛	⅛	..	..	City Stores vtc	3900	1	¾	1	¾
22⅜	7	..	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1500	13¼	13	13	13⅛
58	49	..	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	70	70	70	...
26	3	..	..	Collins & Aikman	1000	19¼	18⅝	18¾	18½
17⅝	3½	..	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	400	5¼	5	5	5
54	13	..	..	Colo F & I pf	30	16½	16	16	...
51	15¼	..	..	Colo & Southern	10	28	28	28	...
42¾	12½	..	..	Colo & So 1pf	30	21⅜	21	21	22
28½	...	.50a	..	Columbia Gas	12900	10⅞	10½	10½	10½
83	55	..	6	Columbia G pf A	300	52½	52½	52½	53½
27¾	6⅝	..	..	Columbia Pic vtc	3200	26½	26	26	26
71½	23⅛	..	2	Columbian Carb	6700	63	61½	61½	62⅞
19	4	..	..	Comm Credit	300	15	14	14	14¾
25	18½	..	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	10	23⅛	23¼	23⅛	...
43½	18	..	2	Comm Tr pf	4800	34	31½	34	32⅝
97⅞	84	..	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	300	85½	85	85	...
57¼	9	..	.60	Comm Solvents	23800	33⅝	31½	32	33¼
6⅛	1⅜	..	..	Comwith & So	9500	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1⅞
60½	21	..	6	Comwith & S 6pf	800	23¾	23	23	23
11	3	..	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	...
27⅝	7⅜	..	1	Congoleum Nairn	6300	25¼	24⅞	25	25¼
5¾	1¾	..	..	Consol Film Ind	200	3½	3½	3½	3 ⅛
14¾	5⅞	..	..	Consol Film I pf	800	10⅛	10	10	10
64½	36½	..	3	Consol Gas	12900	38½	37⅝	37⅝	38¼
99	82	..	5	Consol Gas pf	700	83	83	83	84
5½	2	..	..	Consol Laundries	200	2¾	2	2	2
15¾	5	..	..	Consol Oil	31000	12⅜	12¼	12¼	12⅝
10⅜	1½	..	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	300	3	3	3	...
3¼	¼	..	..	Consol Textile	3500	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1¼
10¼	1⅛	..	..	Container A	100	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	...
4½	1¼	..	..	Container B	500	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
3½	1½	..	..	Cont Baking B	600	1⅝	1½	1⅝	...
71⅞	35¼	2½	..	Cont Can	9800	74¼	73	73	73½
17⅛	3½	..	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	9	9	9	9
36½	10½	1.20	..	Cont tInsurance	1200	26	25	26	25
4	1	..	..	Cont Motors	700	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1¼
19⅝	4⅛	..	..	Cont tOil	14800	19¼	18⅞	18⅞	19¼
90⅝	45⅝	..	3	Corn Products	4500	72	71¼	72	71¾
145¾	117⅛	..	1	Corn Prod pf	70	135½	133	135½	135½
7½	2⅜	..	..	Coty	900	4½	4¼	4¼	4⅜
39½	23	..	2¼	Cream of Wheat	1500	29⅝	28½	29¼	29⅜
65	14¼	..	..	Crown Corw & S	1300	36½	35¼	35¾	36½
53	16	..	4	Crown Will Pap pf	10	44	44	44	...
8½	1	..	..	Crown Zellerback	300	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
17	9	..	..	Crucible Steel	1400	21	19½	19½	19½
60⅜	16	..	..	Crucible Steel pf	200	34½	34¼	34¼	34½
4⅜	⅛	..	..	Cubs Co	700	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜
11½	1⅛	..	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
68	10	..	..	Cuban Am S pf	30	27	27	27	...
59½	20¾	2½	..	Cudahy Packing	300	40	39	39	40
32¼	6½	..	..	Curtis Publishing	800	17¼	16⅝	17	15¾
66	30	..	..	Curtis Pub pf	200	41½	41½	41½	40
4⅜	1½	..	..	Curtiss-Wright	10500	3½	2⅞	3	3
8	2	..	..	Curtiss-WrightA	1900	6¼	5¾	5¾	6
—D—									
8¾	1⅜	..	..	Davega St	100	8	8	8	7⅝
18⅜	6¼	.30	..	Deere & Co pf	200	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼
49	5¾	..	..	Deere & Co	15800	34½	32¾	33¼	34
93¾	37⅜	..	..	Del & Hudson	2100	55½	54	55½	53½
46	17¼	..	..	Del Lack & W	4900	26¼	24⅞	25¼	24¾
19¾	2	..	..	Denver R G pf	500	5¾	5¾	5¾	5¾
91½	48	..	4	Detroit Edison	300	56½	55½	55½	55
33⅞	10	..	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛
29½	17½	..	1	Diamond Match	900	28	27⅝	27⅞	27½
31	26½	..	1½	Diamond M pf	200	29½	28½	28½	28⅝
39¼	12	..	1.80¶	Dome Mines	2900	35½	33⅜	34¼	35¼
26⅜	10½	..	1.20¶	Dominion Stores	1200	23⅜	23¼	23¼	23⅜
18¼	10½	..	.75	Douglas A	800	14½	14¼	14¼	14⅜
10¾	2⅛	..	..	Dresser G	200	6	6	6	...
86⅞	32½	..	2	du Pont de Nem	3600	89¾	87⅝	89	89½
—E—									
10	1⅛	..	..	Eastern Roll Mill	300	5½	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜
89¾	46	..	3	Eastman Kodak	2900	78	76	77	76
16	3½	..	.20b	Eatoh Mfg	400	11¾	11¾	11⅜	11¼
5¼	⅜	..	..	Eitington Schild	500	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	1¾
23¾	4	..	..	Eitington S pf	200	23	22½	23	...
27½	10	..	..	Elec Auto-Lite	5600	17½	17	17	17½
8¼	1	..	..	Elec Boat	2700	4⅜	4½	4½	4⅝
4¼	1	..	..	Elec & Mus Ind	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
15⅜	3½	..	..	Elec Pow & Lt	4600	5	4⅛	5	5
36½	7½	..	..	Elec Pow & Lpf	300	11	11	11	11⅛
54	21	..	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	44½	44	44½	44
4	⅛	..	..	Elk Horn Coal	500	1⅛	1	1	...
62⅞	36	..	3	Endicott Johnson	300	50¼	50	50¼	50
123	107	..	7	Endicott John pf	70	112	112	112	...
14¾	4	..	..	Engineers Pub S	200	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	...
47	14½	..	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	14¾	14¼	14¼	...
55	17⅛	..	..	Engineers PS 6pf	100	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	...
49⅞	15	..	..	Engineers PS ww	100	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15¾
25¾	3¾	..	..	Erie RR	1400	16⅝	16	16⅛	16
28½	4½	..	..	Erie RR 1pf	700	17½	16¾	17⅜	16⅝
34¾	9¾	..	..	Erie RR 2nf	900	13¼	13¼	13¼	...
8	⅞	..	..	Evans Products	6200	8¼	7½	7½	7⅝
11½	4	..	¼	Exchange Buffet	220	4	4	4	...
—F—									
42½	10	..	..	Fairbanks M pf	10	40¾	40⅞	40⅞	41
11¾	¾	..	..	Fed Motor Tr	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	...
4⅞	⅜	..	..	Fed Screw W	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
6⅜	1⅝	..	..	Fed Water Serv	400	2	2	2	...
31½	9½	..	40	Firestone T & R	2200	22¾	21⅜	22⅜	22¾
70¾	43	..	2½	First Nat Stores	900	56¾	56	56½	56¾
23	4½	..	..	Foster-Wheeler	600	17⅛	16½	16⅞	17⅜
19	2½	..	..	Follansbee B	200	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10
26¼	13⅜	..	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	20	20	20	20
23⅜	2	..	..	Foundation	500	14⅞	13½	14	14⅜
160⅛	97	..	6	Freeport Tex pf	100	160⅛	160⅛	160⅛	...
50	12	..	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	45	45	45	...
48¾	16½	..	2	Freeport Texas	1800	48⅝	48	48⅝	47⅞
23	4	..	..	Fuller 2pf	20

Financial: News and Comment

Monetary Policy Success Seen In Commodity Rise

Adverse Propaganda Having Deterring Effect on Trade, Says Service

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—Gains in commodity prices since the day preceding the announcement of the new monetary policy on Oct. 22 until last Thursday furnish evidence that the policy, in its early stages, is succeeding, states the Brookmire Economic Service, Inc., in its current publication. Adverse propaganda regarding the Administration's policy is having a deterring effect on business, it is added.

Despite the most acute weakness in the dollar yet experienced last week and a tendency of commodity prices, particularly those with world markets, to seek higher levels, stock prices had failed up until last Thursday to make any forward progress for an entire week, says the economic service. This laggard action is not explained but three reasons are cited why the public, "though convinced that inflation is in the cards," is reluctant to convert dollars into common stock equities. These are: (1) extensive adverse criticism of the Administration's monetary policies and recovery program; (2) recession in general business as evidenced by weekly indices; and (3) inability of the public to understand the real import of the cheapening of the dollar or to visualize results of final revaluation of it.

"All of these conditions are closely interrelated," continues the economic service. "Adverse propaganda not only tends to checkmate the Administration in accomplishing what it has set out to do, but confuses the public and in so doing has an adverse effect on business.

"Hesitation in the stock market, when evidence is accumulating that the Administration's program of raising commodity prices is working, affords an opportunity for investors, who have not already done so, to convert dollars into stocks. Not only will this afford a hedge against further cheapening of the dollar, but present prices will look extremely attractive after the dollar has been revalued, confidence reëstablished and the cyclical advance in business resumed.

"Many stories have been appearing in the press recently to the effect that the Administration is about to swing away from its recently announced monetary policy. There has as yet been no official announcement or act which tends in any way to confirm such beliefs. Sufficient time has hardly elapsed for a fair test of the gold-buying policy. In fact, gains in commodity prices from Oct. 21, until last Thursday, furnish vivid evidence that the policy, in its early stages, is succeeding."

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Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Dec. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Dec. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Dec. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Dec. 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Lynn Institution for Savings	Dec. 1
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Dec. 1
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 15

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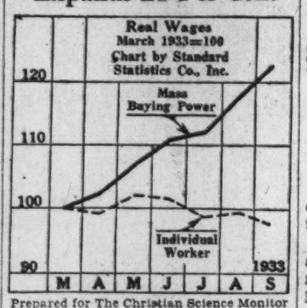

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

AGGREGATE buying power of the American people has expanded nearly 25 per cent since the banking holiday, while that of the average individual worker has fallen off slightly, according to a compilation of the American Federation of Labor, pictured in the accompanying chart.

Record Federal Pay Roll to Be Met This Week

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—Trains and planes are speeding to all sections of the country with enough checks, drawn on the United States Treasury, to meet at the end of this week, the Federal Government's record pay roll.

With the aid of several government agencies, the Civil Works Administration will be prepared to pay off 2,000,000 men on Saturday. It is expected that at least 1,000,000, and possibly more, will have been shifted from the relief rolls to the pay roll by that time.

This is described by Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, civil works administrator, as the largest disbursing operation in which the Government has ever engaged in so short a period, not excepting the war. The previous record operation involved payment of the soldiers' bonus but the veterans' bureau had all the time it needed to send out 1,500,000 checks while the Civil Works Administration is preparing 2,000,000 in 10 days.

Pay rolls will be made up as of Thursday night and the workers paid off on Saturday morning, so they may buy groceries on Saturday afternoon. In some counties where banking facilities are lacking it is noted that the blue government checks may circulate freely as currency for some time before being turned in at the Treasury Department here.

A batch of checks was dispatched to the far west by airplane before the air traffic was grounded by bad weather. Then the checks were headed west on a fast train in the custody of a special messanger who will transship them by plane in the middle West if flying conditions are better.

The checks are blank when sent out from here. The names of the payees will be filled out by 2000 local disbursing officers who are the bonded agents of the administration. The bureau of engraving and printing has been working three shifts to get enough checks printed in time.

Each week there will be returned to Washington from each state office statistics showing the number employed, the total pay roll and the hours worked during the previous week.

Mr. Hopkins said yesterday that no insurmountable difficulties have been presented thus far in the civil works program. While some had predicted a dearth of projects on which the unemployed could be put to work quickly, more satisfactory projects are coming in for approval at local headquarters than can be taken care of, he said.

The federal office here, meanwhile, started checking applications for federal projects. Approximately $50,000,000 of the $400,0000,000 set aside by the Public Works Administration for civil works will go into federal employment.

National Insurance Bank For Mexico Is Proposed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—Definite proposal for creation of a national insurance bank which would put the insurance business under direct control of the Government has been presented to the National Revolutionary Party bloc in the chamber of deputies.

The proposal calls for capitalization at 50,000,000 pesos. Congressmen estimated that insurance firms control about 500,000,000 pesos in Mexico.

Quarter Century Developments In the Realm of Industry

So-Called Mechanical Age Teems With Great Romantic Interest—Wonderful New Inventions Are Revolutionary in Character

By Forrest Price

Developments in the realm of industry during the last quarter century teem with romantic interest.

So great has been the progress and so many have been the new mechanical inventions that the public has come to take every such wonder as a matter of course. These new devices no longer create surprise, no matter how revolutionary they may be.

Labor-saving machinery has succeeded in displacing so much man power that the term "mechanical age" is not altogether inappropriate. The great problem is how to take up the slack of unemployment brought about by innumerable new contraptions.

Outstanding in the industrial progress of the world has been the rapid advance in the use of electricity and the consequent growth of electric equipment manufacture.

In the year The Christian Science Monitor first made its bow to the reading public electricity was used principally for the lighting of streets and business houses and homes and propelling street cars. Comparatively little use was made of it in manufacturing lines. Today electricity provides power for railroad trains, large ships, labor-saving equipment for many types of machines and an increasing number of appliances for the home. Many homes are now equipped with a dozen or more labor-saving machines electrically driven.

Lindbergh's Achievement

It was during this quarter-century period that aviation was given its greatest impetus. In May, 1927, Charles A. Lindbergh flew from New York to Paris. This was the greatest aviation achievement of the times. It was made possible by the pioneering of the Wright brothers, who developed aviation from its infancy. In 1909 Orville Wright made a world's record when he and a passenger remained in the air an hour and a minute. Today aviation is rapidly becoming a leader in transportation throughout the world. Its development has not been confined to any one country, but is now a world-wide industry. Many thousands of men are employed and many millions of dollars invested in the manufacture and operation of airplanes, and a rapidly increasing number of passengers avail themselves of the opportunity to fly.

Transportation has been given added impetus by new inventions in motive power and in the larger use of electricity and oil, taking the place of coal as fuel to an important degree. In fact, so radical are some of the changes now being made and contemplated in engine building that the railroads, though sadly in need of equipment, refrain from buying new locomotives until they are in position to take on the latest constructions now in process of building.

A factor of tremendous importance in the field of transportation has been the growth of automobile manufacture and the increase in the number of cars and trucks now in use. There were only 195,000 automobiles in the United States in 1908, cavorting over about a thousand miles of concrete paving. Today there are about 25,000,000 cars and trucks rolling over a network of concrete, extending from one coast to the other and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico.

There were some 22,000,000 horses in this country when the Monitor first appeared, and today the number has dwindled to less than half that figure, as result of the automobile's advent.

Development of the Radio

During this quarter century radio enjoyed its greatest advancement. Few people today realize that the wireless had its beginning considerably more than 25 years ago, but such is the case. However, it has been within only the last decade that its real development has taken place. Its great value was impressed upon the world in 1909 when Lee De Forest sent the first wireless telephone message from the Eiffel Tower in Paris to Marseilles. Since that time no industry has made such rapid headway as radio has done, not only in improving radio communication itself, but in extending its use throughout all the civilized nations of the world.

The first broadcast station ever installed was that at Pittsburgh, Penna., and known as KDKA. It began operations in 1920 and is still going strong notwithstanding its multitude of competitors.

There was a period in the late '20's when prosperity reigned throughout the world to a certain degree, and particularly in the United States. Everybody seemed to have money and to be making money. It was recorded in 1928 that there were 11,000 millionaires in the United States. It was calculated that about 300 of them paid taxes on annual incomes of more than a million. People spent money lavishly. Prices of stocks and bonds soared to high levels.

Stock Market Bubble

Men bought securities not for the return on the investment so much as the idea of passing them along to someone else at higher prices. Fictitious values were established, but the buying continued notwithstanding the warnings of financial leaders whose voices were drowned out by the clamoring of thousands of buyers bound to get stocks at any price.

In late October, 1929, the bubble burst, as all stock market bubbles do. The first wave of selling on the New York Stock Exchange started Oct. 23 and continued in increasingly heavy volume until the end of the month, when in one day 16,410,000 shares changed hands. The stock tickers were unable to carry such a mammoth load, and it was 6 o'clock in the evening of that day before they recorded the last sale. The closing hour is 3 o'clock.

This marked the beginning of the world-wide business depression which has covered a period of more than four years.

The financial crisis precipitated the largest number of bank failures the world has ever known. It was at last deemed necessary for President Franklin D. Roosevelt to declare a "bank holiday" just about the time he was inaugurated. This brought the temporary closings of the stock exchanges, and the country's business was pretty well tied up. But the "bank holiday" was of comparatively short duration, and necessarily so. The banks known to be sound were permitted to reopen, and this procedure has been going on in a conservative way ever since.

The United States was a debtor nation 25 years ago. Today the debts owed this country by other nations run into many billions of dollars. This, of course, was a result of the world war.

Japan After Larger Share of Commerce From Latin America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F., Nov. 21—The forthcoming arrival of Japan's "commercial embassy," scheduled for early December, is regarded here as a major move in the Japanese offensive to capture a larger share of Latin-American trade. The "embassy" is in South America at present and will visit practically every Latin-American country.

The mission will visit the principal cities in the various nations, carrying not only printed propaganda, but also speakers who will address audiences in French, English, Italian, Portuguese and Spanish.

An exposition of products from the prinicpal plants of Tokyo, Yokohama, and Kobe will be held in each city, and orders for articles will be taken directly.

The mission will undertake to establish a permanent organization in Central and South America to stimulate Japanese trade. Such an organization, an editorial in Excelsior says, will result in "an economic war without quarter" between the United States, European and Asiatic manufacturers.

The editorial points out the danger of Japanese economic intensification for the growing Latin-American industries who will be unable to compete, and, furthermore, "they will attempt to flood these Latin-American countries with the overproduction which those nations cannot absorb."

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Decline in Bank Investments In Government Bonds

NEW YORK, Nov. 21 (AP)—In view of the recent active selling of U. S. Government bonds, more than ordinary attention was paid in Wall Street today to the weekly consolidated condition statement of member banks of the Federal Reserve System in 90 leading cities.

This statement, appearing today for the week ended Nov. 15, showed a decline in the banks' investments in federal securities of $9,000,000, which was described in Wall Street as a comparatively moderate change, and an increase in holdings of other securities of $7,000,000.

The declines in the holdings of U. S. Government bonds were all in three districts, the Chicago Federal Reserve District showing a drop of $10,000,000 Cleveland, $9,000,000, and Bostor $3,000,000.

These reductions were partly offset by increases of $2,000,000 each in New York, Philadelphia, St. Louis, Kansas City and Dallar reserve districts; $1,000,000 in the San Francisco, Minneapolis and Richmond districts. The Atlanta district showed no change.

Uruguayan Exports To United States Decline

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21—Uruguay's exports to the United States in October were 50 per cent under those of the preceding month, according to a report from Vice Consul H. B. Wells, Montevideo, made public by the Commerce Department. October shipments, however, were slightly higher than those recorded for October, 1932.

The declared value of Uruguayan exports to the American market during October, 1933, was $157,455 compared with $304,197 in September.

Total declared exports from Uruguay to the United States during the first 10 months of the current year, including returned goods, had a value of $3,230,476 compared with $1,400,825 for the corresponding period of 1932.

Stable Price Level Seen by Professor As Dollar Defense

Says Control Over Total Quantity of Credit Is Depression Barrier

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—If the United States succeeds with her present experiment in monetary policy, it may be difficult to get back on a rigid gold standard, Dr. E. Z. Palmer, associate professor of economics at the University of Kentucky, told the gathering of the Southern Economic Association in its sixth annual session in Atlanta.

College professors from 30 southern colleges, members of the association, convened in Atlanta for three days last week to discuss questions of local, national and international economic importance, among which the subjects of transportation, public finance, social control and the economic development of the southern states were brought up.

A second line of defense against "uncontrolled inflation" for the nation would be wise, Dr. Palmer warned.

"The soundest second line of defense for the dollar is a stable price level," asserted Dr. Palmer. "In working out the technique for this defense, we find that the theorists of price level stabilization, basing their views on the usual banking theory, have overemphasized the short-term money markets. Thus they have laid themselves open to criticism from those who find the cause for business fluctuations and price level changes in long-term investments.

"The Reconstruction Finance Corporation and other parts of the new deal are now putting the government in a "position where it can control the long-term capital market. Here, then, we have the outlines of the probable credit policy of the future. No line of credit of equally sound asset backing will be discriminated against because of the date of its maturity."

"The government will be willing upon demand to give paper money or negotiable credit for short-term paper, or for bonds as long as prices remain stable," Dr. Palmer continued. "The gold standard will be part of the mechanism but the price of gold will be changed from time to time.

"Control over the total quantity of credit is more likely to succeed in preventing depressions than more socialistic devices. The bills which have been before Congress for several years past, directing the Federal Reserve Board to use the powers of the system to promote the stability of the general price level, would have failed of their purpose if enacted. A world scramble for gold has brought the price level crashing down."

Prof. Emory Q. Hawk, of Birmingham-Southern College, attacked the TVA for "destroying the value of public utility securities." This assertion was countered by Prof. Milton S. Heath, of the University of North Carolina, who stated "the government relation is based not on maintenance of vested values but on the development of social policies."

Dr. R. P. Brooks, dean of the school of commerce of the University of Georgia, was elected president of the Southern Economic Association to succeed Dr. James B. Trant of Louisiana State University.

Dr. Brooks is Georgia's first Rhodes scholar. He has written several books including a history of Georgia.

Retail Sales Show Ten P. C. Declines From August Peak

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—The October index of the dollar value of retail sales shows a decline of 10 per cent from the peak of the year reached in August, after allowance is made for usual seasonal changes, says the National Industrial Conference Board, Inc. Retailers are viewing with much concern the decrease in transactions, and are beginning to sense a certain amount of consumer reaction to higher prices not accompanied by an equal increase in purchasing power. This concern is due to the fact that the entire extra cost incident to manufacturing under code conditions has not yet been passed on to the consumer. Retailers still have stocks on hand or have made prior commitments at prices considerably below present replacement costs.

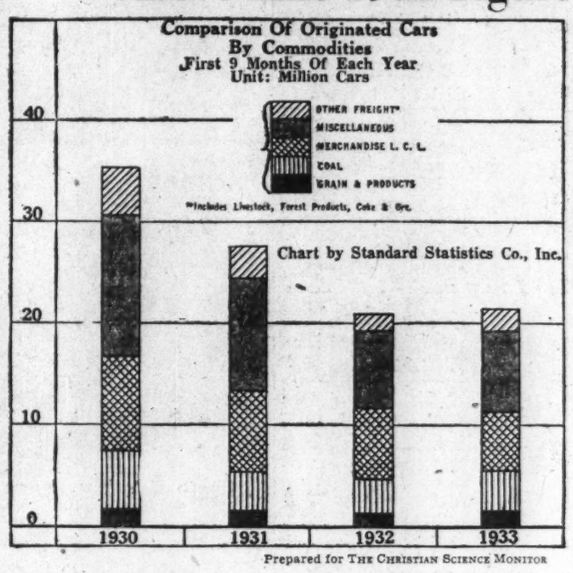
Prices of commodities at wholesale advanced only slightly in October, as compared with September. The gain was due largely to the overbalancing of declines in agricultural commodities by gains in prices of finished items, in general, and in prices of consumers' goods, in particular.

Prices of farm products, foods, hides and leathers, chemicals, and textiles declined measurably. Prices of metals and metal products, as well as those of building materials, house-furnishing goods, fuels, and miscellaneous commodities advanced in varying degrees.

Prices received by farmers in October showed on the average no change over their level in September; prices paid by farmers for items consumed likewise remained stationary. The index of prices received was 70, while that of prices paid was 116, in terms of the average level, August, 1909, to July, 1914, taken as 100. As a result, the purchasing power of farm products remained at the September level, which was 22 per cent above the low of February of this year. October purchasing power was 13 per cent higher than it was in October, 1932.

The cost of living of industrial workers showed only a slight gain in October. Living costs, however, were 9 per cent above the low in April of this year, 2½ per cent above the level of a year ago, but almost 23 per cent under costs in October, 1929.

Carloadings Rise 2.1 P. C. Above Like 1932 Figure



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOTAL carloadings in the first three quarters of the current year showed an increase of 2.1 per cent over the corresponding 1932 figure.

Favorable comparisons with a year earlier are expected to continue during the remainder of 1933 and the first quarter of 1934 at least.

The World's Business

Japan's Rise in Textile World

WHEN industrialism was young in England, the new-fangled machines were carefully guarded. There was a ban on their export abroad. It was Slater, I believe, who managed to smuggle out the secret of the textile machines, and to set up new models in Rhode Island. Gradually the ban relaxed, not only because of Slater's exploit, but also because of the growth of a notion in England that the British were inherently superior in the use of the new machines. Even if foreigners did obtain them, ran the theory, they could not import the skill, which would remain an English monopoly. Richard Cobden spoke of the "special aptitude" of the English for manufactures. So anything and everything was exported—the machines with the goods. Some there were who believed that eventually the one would neutralize the other. But their voices could not be heard above the voices which echoed the Cobdenite conceit of "special aptitudes." Yet today, in the very special trade of cotton textiles, Japan has just taken the lead away from Britain as an exporter.

* * *

Japanese Industrialization

The wonder to many will be that the blue ribbon has been taken away by an Oriental country. Industrialization once seemed a western, if not a British, monopoly. The East, so full of man power, never appeared likely to develop out of the handicraft stage. But Japan is a country which is neither East nor West. Its racial strain is as mixed as is that of the British. I would not say that this is the reason they have shot ahead of the British. Japan does not possess British inventiveness. It can improve, but not originate. It does possess, however, the virility associated with national mixtures which have been well salted by the sea. And to that virility, it added an almost German regimentation. What a combination of characteristics for the super-man to handle! The Japanese became very live clay in the hands of the superb potter who was Mikado in the year 1867. He was the Emperor Meiji, a sovereign who, with the help of an illustrious set of statemen, proceeded to make Japan modern. Industries were subsidized. The state harnessed the workers to serve them. It was what the Japanese themselves call the Renovation of 1867.

* * *

Early Experience

Of course the process of industrialization was slow. For many years the "special aptitude" of the English remained supreme. Japan's chance came during the World War. With the industrial nations of the world engrossed in war making, Oriental customers had to fend for themselves, and they began to produce poor imitations of western goods. Japan was the only one which ventured into the export field. But, in spite of the great opportunity, the products were up to neither standard nor pattern. Matches would not ignite; pencils were found with no lead in the middle; crockery came to market broken and minus handles. It seemed as if Japan were muffing a chance and that it would disappear as a world exporter of finished goods when the westerners got back into their peace stride. The expectation was never realized. Japanese learned the lesson that it doesn't pay not to deliver goods according to sample.

* * *

Cheap Labor

Cotton textiles, in which Japan is now in the ascendancy as a world provider, started the "Hermit Kingdom" on its industrial career. They have since been its special solicitude. Britain noticed the competition only when peace returned to the warracked world. Japan was responsible for as much as 10 per cent of the world's textile exports. In 1928 the ratio jumped to 16 per cent, at Britain's expense, though Britain was still in the lead, with 47 per cent. British manufacturers, feeling the pinch, began to talk about their new rival. At first the more or less comforting explanation appeared that cheap labor and cheap labor only accounted for Japan's success. But, as Britain's trade declined and Japan's advanced, it was felt that a more thoroughgoing study should be made. British missions went to the Far East, and put the cheap labor argument in its proper place, which was somewhere near the bottom. They observed that in the competition between Japanese and Chinese textiles in China, Japan was winning out. If cheap labor were the explanation of Japan's success, why couldn't the Chinese, who underlive the Japanese, beat the Japanese in China? Wages, of course, are not the criterion of labor cost. It is cost per unit of work. If an operative can do twice as much work as another operative, and is paid twice as much there is no differential. Mr. John Grey of Burnley made certain calculations for plain goods showing that the cost of weaving, including overhead charges in Lancashire, was no dearer than the cost in Japan. No competent student of the subject has since put cheap labor in the van of explanations of Japan's success.

* * *

Organization

A royal commission, under the chairmanship of Mr. J. R. Clynes gave the reason for Japan's ability to compete as the fact that the Japanese were more skillful than the British in mixing the cheaper Indian cotton with the dearer American cottons. Then British industry has been singularly handicapped since the war with a burden of fixed costs for debt charges which were contracted during the war-time inflation. But, over and above all, the reason for Japan's success must be attributed, I suggest, to the organization which has been developed in Japan since the days of the Emperor Meiji. Japan was a business corporation long before the world ever heard about such things as corporate states. In the cotton industry, for instance, the whole of the process from the growth of the raw material to the disposal of the finished product is in the hands of a handful of men who are tied hand in glove with the state. By comparison the British are still a nation of "rugged individualists."

H. B. E.

Morgan & Co. Bids Par for New York City Relief Bonds

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Nov. 21—A banking syndicate, headed by J. P. Morgan & Co., has been awarded the entire $70,000,000 municipal 4 per cent bond issue at par and accrued interest to finance unemployment relief here, it was announced by Comptroller George McAneny. The Morgan syndicate was the only bidder.

The banks which took the issue are those which participated in the four-year financing agreement with the city, of which this bond issue was an integral part.

The city will immediately buy back $26,150,000 of the bonds for the sinking fund and $8,850,000 for pension funds, redeeming them with money previously received from the bankers as relief work loans.

A $32,000,000 revolving fund will be established out of this bond issue to meet monthly relief expenditures until November of next year.

The principal on the bonds is payable in 10 equal installments from Nov. 1, 1934, to Nov. 1, 1943, with interest charges payable on May 1 and Nov. 1.

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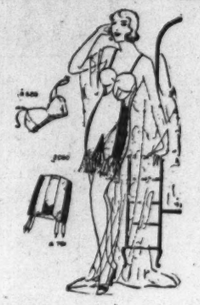

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Daily Features

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Radio Rôle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

ON A street corner outside a large radiocasting studio, Lawrence H——, bright-faced boy of 13, had been selling newspapers for many months. Every afternoon, winter and summer, he hurried to his post to earn something to aid a large family whose only other revenue was from a fruit cart.

Daily the musicians and other employees of the radio station bought their evening papers from Lawrence. They warmed to his unfailing cheerfulness, his friendly enthusiasms over their work and his ready courtesy. Although they paid him well for the papers, frequently allowing him to keep the change, the pennies from hours of news vending were all too few, so on Sunday Lawrence added to the family income by sweeping out a garment factory.

One afternoon the little newsy noticed crowds of anxious mothers leading carefully dressed sons into the studio. He was curious, but he couldn't leave his corner. When the profit is only a penny a paper, a chap can't afford to miss any sales. The mothers were taking their youngsters into the radio station for auditions, since the studio had advertised it would hear candidates for a certain rôle in a juvenile dramatic serial.

Throughout the afternoon, program directors listened to the young aspirants to radio fame read lines from the skit. Finally, a program executive remembered the bright-faced little boy on the street corner. He ran down to the sidewalk and quickly explained the situation, inviting Lawrence to participate in the audition. The newsy was impressed, tremendously impressed, but he politely refused to leave his post. It was the evening hour and he couldn't disappoint his regular customers.

"They depend on me, you know," he told the executive. And not until his smaller brother had been summoned to carry on, could Lawrence be persuaded to leave his corner for the audition.

He was among the last to stand before the microphone, alone and without the encouragement of a fond parent in that unfamiliar and somewhat awesome experience. But he read as he had been instructed to read, and the enthusiasm with which he conducted his newspaper business went into the reading.

H won the coveted rôle, and never was a newcomer welcomed with greater delight by the people of the studio who had been his newspaper customers.

Now the younger brother has the newspaper stand at the corner and Lawrence is able to give his mother more each week toward the support of the family than he formerly could earn in months of newspaper selling. Nor does he spend his Sundays with a broom in the garment factory!

Odds and Ends

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

London's Population

The population of London in 1700 was estimated to have been 700,000. By 1821 it had jumped to 1,800,000.

Abdications

Thirty-eight monarchs have abdicated their thrones since Diocletian started the habit in 305 A. D.

Polar Areas

The arctic region is largely water and the antarctic is mostly land.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

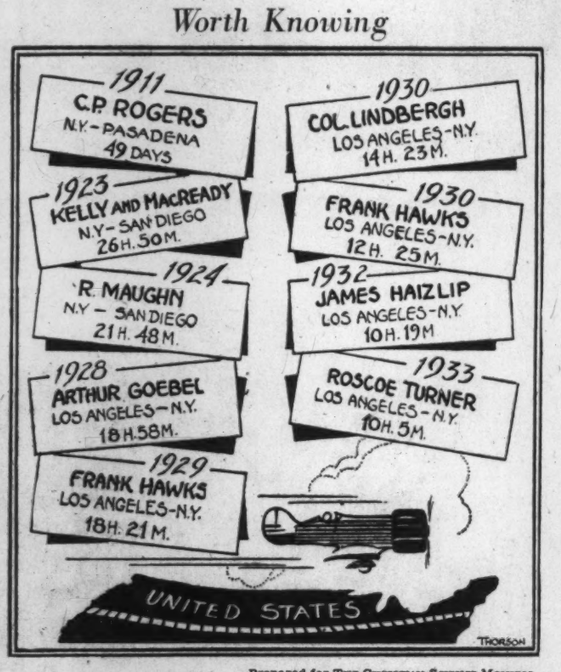
The Twelve Disciples (E. W.)—In connection with the recent request for a poem based on the books of the Bible, a need which was bountifully supplied, the correspondent wonders if the following little poem mentioning the twelve disciples might be useful. It is written to be sung to the tune of one of the best-known gospel hymns, "Bringing in the Sheaves."

The Twelve Disciples

There were twelve disciples
Jesus called to help him,
Simon Peter, Andrew, James,
His brother John,
Philip, Thomas, Matthew,
James, the son of Alphæus,
Thaddeus, Simon, Judas,
And Bartholomew.

(Chorus)
He has called us too, he has called us too;
We are his disciples, we his work must do.
He has called us too, he has called us too;
We are his disciples, we his work must do.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Coast-to-Coast Air Progress

In Lighter Vein

Looking Ahead

Pat lived in the country miles from any town. Lately, however, he had made it his practice to walk once a week to the nearest town and purchase his weekly paper.

One Saturday he entered the news agent's shop, paid for and received his paper, and was about to leave when an idea struck him.

"I say, mister," he said to the news agent, "give me another copy of this paper; it'll save me the trouble of coming in next week." *Answers.*

Odd Vehicles

A news article calls attention to the fact that more automobiles are owned by American people than bathtubs.

We don't doubt it in the least. One would look funny trying to go somewhere in his bathtub.

Right

"What is your occupation?"

"Mine is not an occupation; it's a pursuit."

"Ah! A bill collector, perhaps?"

Long Run

Proud Father: "I hear my son made a 98-yard run in the big game."

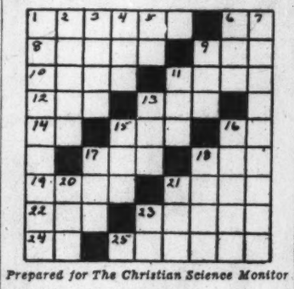
Coach: "That's true, but did he tell you that he didn't catch the man ahead of him?"—*Octopus.*

Father's Helper

A preacher on looking up from the sermon he was reading was horrified to see his young son in the gallery tossing down an occasional chestnut.

Before he could get out a word of reproof, his young hopeful cried out: "You 'tend to your preachin', daddy; I'll keep 'em awake."—*Pearson's.*

Junior Cross-Word No. 35



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

ACROSS

1—Apartments for reception of company.
6—Doctor of Science.
8—Apart.
9—Bovine animal.
10—Accustomed.
11—Finished.
12—Girl's nickname.
13—A swine.
14—Termination of numerals.
15—Plump.
16—Near.
17—A kind of sauce.
18—Racket.
19—The background.
21—Organ of smell.
22—Ending of adjectives denoting action or being.
23—They chime on Christmas day.
24—Doctor of Divinity.
25—River embankments.

DOWN

1—Strolled.
2—Trial.
3—Legal claim.
4—Not exactly divisible by 2.
5—Compass point.
6—To put on.
7—Fragrance.
8—Tooth of a wheel.
11—Small point.
13—Grass cut and dried for fodder.
15—In the place of.
16—Passage in a church.
17—Past tense of "sit."
18—That which is dealt out.
20—Last part.
21—This state ranks sixth in area among those of United States (ab.).
22—Exit.

(The solution appears elsewhere.)

The Children's Corner

A G. O. G. November Picnic

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IF YOU live where it is summer all the year round, and flowers bloom out of doors every month in the year, a picnic in November will not seem strange to you. Also, if you live in the south temperate zone, where summer time comes in our winter, a picnic in November will be like a picnic in June.

But the seven little girls of the G. O. G. Club lived in the north temperate zone, where November means that winter is approaching. So, when Miss Joyce suggested a picnic, everybody was a bit surprised, but pleased, too, of course, for Miss Joyce's suggestions always meant a happy time for all.

The right day came on a Saturday and off they went. Each carried some sandwiches in a little bag. They rode out of the crowded city in a trolley car to a small park that ran along both sides of a little river.

"A friend of mine lives near by," said Miss Joyce, "and she said I might bring you in to see her garden."

The first thing they saw when they entered the house was a great jar standing on the hall floor, filled with evergreen branches and the

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

"A Friend of Mine Lives Here," said Miss Joyce.

most beautiful little silvery discs on white stems.

"Are they flowers?" asked Lily in a whisper to Myrtle.

Miss Joyce's friend heard her, and she said kindly, "I'm so glad you girls are intersted in gardens, for I think you'd like to see mine." Off to one side were some dried plants without any leaves, covered with flat yellowish pods with dark spots in them. The lady broke one off, and rubbed it between her fingers a moment. A dry yellow skin fell off from each side, and several flat brown seeds fell out. And what was left was a beautiful little silvery disc such as they had seen in the jar in the hall. It was so pretty and they were all so surprised that they all said "Oh!"

The lady laughed and said, turning to Lily, "Now you can answer your own question. Is it a flower?"

Lily didn't answer, so Pansy said "I think it must be fruit, because seeds are in it."

"You're right," said the lady, "and now, if you'd like them, I'm going to give you each a spray of this odd fruit, and you can gather the seeds out for yourselves to plant next year."

"We'd love to," spoke up Iris for everyone. "Please tell us their name."

"The plant has several names," was the answer. "Sometimes it is called silverpod, sometimes honesty, and sometimes lunaria. I'm going to let you find out the reasons for these names for yourselves."

Besides the branch of honesty, each girl carried home a bunch of chrysanthemums.

"It's been a lovely picnic," said Daisy, "Thanks a lot for the flowers and for the lunaria."

"I like that name best, too," said Miss Joyce. "What a fine crop we'll raise next year!"

"You'll have to wait till year after for the crop," answered her friend, "for it doesn't flower and fruit till the second year. It's a biennial, not an annual."

That was a new word for the Club, but they guessed its meaning, and they thought they could wait for the crop, if they could watch the plant growing all the time.

Silverpod, of course, was easy to guess, and Rose guessed it was called honesty because it was so clear and transparent, with nothing to hide. But nobody could guess lunaria till Miss Joyce told them that "luna" was one of the names for the moon, and that made it easy.

News About Newspapers

(The fourteenth of a series of journalism brevities compiled for The Christian Science Monitor by Harry E. Stone.)

Under the authority of Peter the Great, the St. Petersburg Gazette was published in 1703 in Russia. It is claimed that Peter the Great corrected proof sheets at times and supervised it carefully.

Patent medicine advertisements were among the first to appear in the earliest newspapers.

Dublin has the honor of being the seat of the first newspaper established in Ireland, "Pue's Occurances," which appeared in 1700.

Harris calls the "Gazette de France" the "oldest periodical in name in the world." It was published first in 1631 in Paris.

In the reign of the daughter of Gustavus Adolphus the Great, 1644, the Postosch Inkrikes Tidning was founded in Sweden. It served as the official gazette of the Government.

Vocations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Make-Up Artist

TWO girls practiced theatrical make-up until they were able to obtain remarkable results. They were asked several times to help make up participants in high school plays. Finally one of them decided to ask a small charge and is now called upon by dramatic clubs, high school classes, and church societies to do the make-up work in plays and pageants. She watches carefully the make-up of movie players and in this way advances herself in her chosen line. Miss Jane L.

Sales Promotion

ONE afternoon an alert boy walked through a number of offices and left a neat package of two old-fashioned ginger cookies on the desks of office managers and stenographers alike. It was his and his mother's, way of getting attention from possible customers. The next afternoon as he appeared he had a sign on his basket reading: "Old-fashioned ginger cookies. Three big ones for 5 cents." The samples had been so delicious that the cookies sold themselves the second day, and have ever since. J. R. L.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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I talked both with Smith and Jones said the salesman but neither of them felt like they ought to buy just at this particular time although I can say this for Jones that he said that as far as he himself personally was concerned it looked good

[The solution will be found among the advertisements.]

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

LIFE is not made up of great sacrifices and duties, but of little things, in which smiles and kindness and small obligations, given habitually, are what win and preserve the heart and secure comfort.

—Sir Humphrey Davy

State Flowers No. 7

The Christian Science Monitor

Louisiana, Mississippi: Magnolia

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

TWO states, Louisiana and Mississippi, have chosen the magnolia as their floral emblem. School children chose it in Mississippi; in Louisiana, the Legislature made it official in 1900.

Magnolias are limited in range to North America, the Himalayas, China, and Japan, though they are planted elsewhere. The one most popular in the South is *Magnolia grandiflora*, or the large-flowered magnolia. It has a trunk often two feet in diameter and rises to a height of from 70 to 100 feet. Not only do the glorious creamy-white blossoms furnish kingly palaces for many kinds of beetles, serving them with rations of plentiful pollen and nectar, but, as floral incense bearers, they fling out a perfume redolent of lemon.

The leaves are very similar to those of the laurel family. They are evergreen, glossy on top, rusty beneath. In the fall of the year, when the fruits are ripe, we can see them hanging as a cone of scarlet red seeds. The wood is creamy-white and valued for cabinetwork.

All Nature

Sea Trumpet

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN Triton blows his horn and makes the waves dance or be calm, according to whim, what would be more natural than that he should pick up a conch she" to use as his instrument? According to the Greek fable, the sea trumpeter was a busy fellow, and in his honor a group of sea animals were named by early specialists in mollusks (shell animals). Gastropods are shell animals with only a single shell. They trundle their shells on their backs, as do snails, a familiar type of land gastropod.

About 100 different kinds of Tritons are known in the warm and temperate seas, the most common and curious being the twisted, wrinkled, and variable species.

The sea trumpets are frequently called variable Tritons, because of their endless variety of color. The ground color is white mottled in spiral rows, with chestnut brown and yellow on the outside; the interior is white with black stripes. There are so many variations of these colors, however, that one may have scores of shells, and no two will be alike.

The sea trumpet is the shell that sailors brought back to home markets from the warm seas. They found a ready sale for them in New England and all over the farms of the middle West. A hole bored in the side about one-fourth the distance from the tip made a fine horn for calling the farmers to supper. Today the shells frequently adorn apartment mantelpieces, but few folks know how to blow them. The blowing is really very simple, though: just blow across the hole as you would in making a noise with an empty bottle, and vary the tone by putting a hand in the cavity.

Delicious

Kellogg's KAFFEE-HAG

(Pronounced Kaffee-HAIG)

Start the day pleasantly with this delicious hot drink. End it happily with more at dinner. Made of top-grade Brazilian and Colombian coffee-beans. Caffeine 97% out.

Get it from your grocer. Or, send 15c for generous sample. Please use coupon.

KELLOGG COMPANY, Battle Creek, Mich.
Please send me a can of Kellogg's Kaffee-Hag (97% caffeine-free). I enclose 15c in stamps. (D) M11.21

M.....
Street.....
City.....State.....

There is a Definite Swing Toward Tooth Powder

—in preference to other types of dentifrices. REVELATION TOOTH POWDER has been marketed for over a quarter of a century. There has been *no change in formula* during this period.

Consistent increased sales each year indicate its superiority.

Coöperate with your Dentist and adopt REVELATION as *your dentifrice.* More than 15,000 dentists recommend

On sale in two sizes: 35c and the economical 50c size.

AUGUST E. DRUCKER CO.
SAN FRANCISCO

Coming events cast their shadows before

We're living in the shadow of the wings of innumerable turkeys. We've been planning ahead to have a big supply of the best birds raised in America available in our stores for your Thanksgiving dinner.

We can't do justice to these turkeys by mere description. Come in and see them for yourself and then pick out yours according to the number of people you're going to seat around the groaning board.

Allow 1¼ to 1½ pounds for each person, so's to be sure to have plenty for those delicious turkey left-over dishes such as giblet-gravy-hash and turkey soup. Some people think they are the best part of the turkey.

Better order yours now.

A&P

The Great ATLANTIC & PACIFIC Tea Co.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Flight of Confidence

IN HIS talk at Savannah, President Roosevelt as much as admitted that his gold-buying policy was having a damaging effect on public confidence. He referred scornfully to his critics as "doubting Thomases." The aspersion did not deter the board of directors of the United States Chamber of Commerce from criticism. Nor, in our opinion, will it deter others, for the feeling is widespread that the dollar depreciating policy is dangerous, nationally as well as internationally.

The disquiet is easy to understand. People with money do not know how long their money will retain its present value, or purchasing power. So they are turning it into something else. Last spring, when the United States left the gold standard, the same phenomenon was witnessed. Then the moneyholders turned their holdings into American commodities and American equities. Even the housekeeper, feeling that her funds would soon not buy so much began to stock up her larder. The response to the dollar depreciating policy, however, has been different. Instead of exchanging their money into domestic commodities, people are putting it into foreign currencies, or goods or securities denominated in those currencies.

Economists call such activity a flight of capital. It is expressed in the rates of exchange between the dollar and foreign money. Because of the great offerings of the American currency, it has been sinking rapidly and spectacularly in terms of these foreign currencies, for supply and demand apply to currencies no less than to goods. Speculators have combined with money exporters in "outbearing" the Government in its bearish operations on the dollar.

All this has been very puzzling. The layman particularly has not known exactly what to make of developments. He was told prior to the start of the dollar depreciating policy that it was destined to combat deflation. Deflation to him means a money shortage. Yet he observes money leaving the United States by the boatload, and the inflationists regarding the activity complacently, holding that it is the answer to the deflationists.

Of course the notion that deflation is checked by sending money out of the country is absurd.

There is a great deal to be said for combating what might almost be described as the savage deflation which the United States has endured since 1930. How can this be overcome? The layman is right—by adding to purchasing power, not by taking it out of the country. But additions to purchasing power do not simply involve additions to the *supply* of money.

An extra issue of money would not necessarily be used if there were no prospect that it might be used profitably. It would simply flow back to the banks and be held there on deposit until those conditions returned which promised its profitable employment. They require as a basic desideratum the restoration of the conditions to guarantee the *use* of money. Consequently, one must say that the basic desideratum of an advance in purchasing power is the restoration of the conditions which will guarantee the use of money.

This means that certainty must once again be restored to monetary policy. Monetary certainty means a return to currency stabilization in terms of gold. This is the President's intention ultimately. Why not now? Because the President says that he wishes first to restore the ratio between the dollar and goods—that is, prices. But it is now quite apparent that "knocking the dollar" is of very dubious assistance to him in this respect. Stabilization, however, would accomplish much more than manipulation. By promoting certainty, it would stop the outflow of money, cause the money which has already fled to come home, and encourage its use in industry and business. The entrance of more money into the system and the promotion of confidence in the use of the new as well as the old money would be two desiderata which even the layman knows would help prices and therefore recovery.

Leisure That Menaces

NEW light on the discussion as to how workers shall use their extra leisure is provided in a recent report of George F. Zook, United States Commissioner of Education. Among the workers relieved under the codes are large numbers of boys and girls. When the general public read about the abolition of child labor under the NRA arrangements, it supposed that the children would go back to school and get the educations of which they had been deprived.

According to Mr. Zook, nearly 2000 schools in half the states of the Union did not reopen this autumn. In some communities the public schools have admitted only children able to pay tuition fees. A quarter of the cities have shortened the school year. About 715 rural schools are expected to remain open only three months this winter. How many of the former mill children are affected by the school troubles of the nation has not been estimated, but it seems likely that their flow back to the schools has aggravated crowded conditions.

Practical people are likely to ask, "Well, they've been out of school for some time, what difference will another year make?" Another year will make a difference greatly worth considering. Children who have been forced to go to work at a tender age very often become embittered and ready for antisocial views.

A nation which can afford to build irrigation systems to open new agricultural regions, when it is actually paying farmers not to raise crops on lands already under cultivation, should be able to spare a few millions to aid some of the poorer public schools for a year or two. To allow these former mill children to use their new leisure perhaps to develop evil ways will cost the country more in the long run than it would to provide them with schools now.

Not so long ago, we were fond of calling our public schools the "bulwark of good citizenship and of our liberty." It would not seem inconsistent to apply some of the public work funds to the restoration of this particular "bulwark," since it would perhaps keep some children from criminal careers, prepare all children enabled to return to their studies—former mill or not—to be more intelligent voters and, incidentally, employ many school-teachers. The abolition of child labor is only half achieved till we give the children so released their birthright of which employment has robbed them—the educational advantages due to every child.

To the Ladies!

HIGH tribute is paid by Dr. T. P. Sevensma of Geneva to American women in Europe for their contribution to international library service. Perhaps he is thinking of the outstanding work of his predecessor, Miss Florence Wilson—the first librarian of the League of Nations Library, or of Miss Alice Bartlett, his present assistant. Or he may have remembered Miss Jessie M. Carson, who in 1920-23 directed forty-five splendid traveling libraries throughout war-devastated districts; or of the establishment of the first American Library School in France, where Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle successfully trained young French women in American methods.

In no other field of activity, except teaching, are women on a par with men to the extent that they are in libraries. In the United States since the organization of the American Library Association, in 1876, women have held an increasingly important position in this profession. In Europe they are more to the front than in England; in Russia, especially in Leningrad and Moscow, women rank high in the realm of the special library.

A fascinating trail of research is that of library development in the United States within the last fifty or even twenty-five years. It brings to light a picture of the days when children were taboo in public labraries. Minerva A. Sanders, librarian at Pawtucket, R. I., finally arranged for the little folk to enter at a rear door, wash their hands and be seated in an inconspicuous corner. Then she gave them books—books that no one else would be likely to ask for. In time she grew bolder and had the legs of chairs and tables sawed off, in order that comfort might accompany the children's pursuit of knowledge.

Various localities claim the first children's library: 1901 saw the creation of a children's librarians' section in the association and the five or six who then gathered round Caroline M. Hewins has now grown to approximately 800. As early as 1882 Miss Hewins prepared a first book list for children and some ten years later started a series of book talks for them. Today children have not only rooms but actual libraries in thousands of places.

The trail would reveal, too, that Mary L. Titcomb first sent a traveling book van about the country. This gave a strong impetus to county library development, rapid progress of which has been made in many European countries in the last twenty years. Great Britain and Ireland have almost universal service; Denmark has a complete and coördinated library system from the state library through twenty-seven libraries to the small village branches. The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics has included libraries in its new program of popular education and has set up a scheme of unified public service. Czechoslovakia was the first country to make public library service compulsory.

If it is true that the children's librarian, especially in the poorer districts of cities, must be something of a social worker, it is also true that the office of chief librarian requires a flexible manner, exhaustless patience, and a considerable stock of humor. Whether it be to the child, whose home life lacks the joy that belongs to youth, or to the adult, seeking adventure in books when deprived of it in experience, the woman librarian invariably gives a service that is quickened by sympathetic perception, unwearied enthusiasm and wholehearted sharing.

Medals for Poetry

BRITAIN has never really accepted the theory that Pegasus gallops faster if a carrot be dangled in front of his nose; but at the present moment she is willing to hang a medal round his neck. King George V has decided to award two medals each year to the authors of books of verse of outstanding merit.

What will be the effect of this sovereign recipe for poetry—whether it will put poetry back again on the gold standard—remains to be seen. But it is stated that 401 works classed under the heading of poetry and drama were issued in Britain last year; so that if this royal offer increases the production of poetry, it will come very near to making Britain once again a nest of singing birds.

The announcement that the poet laureate, Mr. John Masefield, is to be chairman of the committee of judges under whose discretion the medals are to be awarded links the new venture with Britain's ancient method of honoring verse. Essentially, indeed, the two methods are not dissimilar. The medals are to be specifically rewards for work already done, whereas for many centuries the laureateship was not only a recognition of past achievement, but an earnest of poems to be written on ceremonial occasions in the future. But when Dr. Bridges became laureate some years ago, it was understood that he was not to be expected to fulfill this second function of the office, so that now the laureateship, like the medals, is primarily a reward, rather than a stimulus. Future laureates may, in fact, be chosen from the King's gold medalists, proving that, whether or no base metal can be transformed into gold, gold may be changed into laurel leaves.

Many people will welcome the innovation, not only because of the encouragement which it may afford to young writers, but because of its official recognition of the importance of literature and art in the national life. France has her Academy; America honors distinguished literary figures in her Hall of Fame; Wales has her annual Eisteddfod, but Great Britain as a whole gives no official corporate tribute to her company of poets. This reproach is now taken from her by the offering of the King's medals to those who use the King's English most regally.

Little and Big Theaters

HAVE the little theaters in the United States been unfair competition to the stock companies? A considerable element in the professional theater thinks so, and this conviction is reflected in the proposal now being considered by the National Legitimate Theater Committee that all the little theaters of the country shall be put under the theater code of the National Recovery Act. If such action is taken, according to an editorial in the December Theater Arts Monthly, it will mean putting these theaters out of business, with "not more than half a dozen theaters outside the control and influence of the New York trade theater which are so organized or financed that they could bear the burdens imposed on the commercial theater."

Some stage professionals there are who believe that the little theater has been a means of preserving audiences in a period when no spoken drama visited many of the cities, and, further, has developed new playgoers who are eager to see the professional companies that are being sent out in increasing numbers from New York, promising something like a return of the "road." Such professionals point to the service these little theaters have performed, also, in developing new playwrights and in training players that have brought so much to the professional stage that these nonprofessional enterprises have well been called the "tributary theater."

To say a little theater puts on a better entertainment than a professional stock company is praise for the little theater. For it would be a poor group of professionals who could not stand such competition, and even profit by increasing its audience with playgoers developed by the little theater. It is possible that an irreconcilable dislike for amateur effort is behind some of the professional stage opposition to little theaters. Certainly it would be interesting to have some proof that they provide unfair competition brought forward before they are put under a code that will put an end to almost all these local enterprises which are of such cultural value, and of such significance, in these days of the increased leisure.

The Casual Day

"The newly organized salon of the New York poets will hold its meetings on the fourteenth floor of a skyscraper. This may not be quite as high as the top of Mt. Parnassus, which is some 8000 feet up in the air, but even a fourteen-story elevation ought to do some good."

* * *

The above is an editorial note from a Monitor of 1910. But not merely for that reason will it be interesting to readers of the Progress Week issues. If skyscraper rents in 1910 were as high as they have been in recent years, it is almost certain that the New York Salon produced no free verse.

Poor Fletcher

Poor Fletcher had a simple brain,
Precipitation, he called rain,
Orthography, he called it spelling,
And olfaction just plain smelling.

For aviation, he said flying,
Prevarication, that was lying—
All conversation he called talk,
And handicapping, he dubbed balk.

Of course, he could not hope to rise—
Not erudite, but merely wise—
He bought a stationery store,
And painted "Paper" on the door!

G. A.

"If a man leaves his automobile beside his ash barrels, in Boston, is the ash collector obliged to cart it away?" Now, you might not be able to sell your car. You might not be able even to give it away. But when a nation of car keepers is confronted with a question like this—gentlemen, the bottom of the depression has been reached.

The dramatist also may be tempted at times to say art is long and time is fleeting. But "One Sunday Afternoon" has lasted forty weeks on Broadway.

An ingenious cigarette advertiser has included a nerve test in its latest ads. The idea is to stick pins on small dots in a diagram provided by the advertiser. We suppose that if we tried it and got ruffled before we finished, we must be smoking the wrong kind of cigarettes—or what is even worse from the advertiser's point of view, not smoking any.

Dear Casual Day:

I was two days late reading my Monitor of November 14. As I scanned your column, which I NEVER miss, I saw the item re the many "June" actresses and movies having not yet produced a June Day. I am herewith informing you that she lives in Brooklyn, and manages a kindergarten. M. C. H.

* * *

We are glad to hear of June Day. Lowell's line, "What is so rare, etc.," still holds good. But it will have to be amended for the present occasion. What is so rare—and so appropriate—as a June Day in a children's garden?

* * *

And about NEVER missing our column. Not even on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, on which days it doesn't appear?

When the Monitor Was Very Young

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

A THICK fog hung over the north Atlantic states on November 25, 1908. In Boston it cleared around noon, but in New York it kept ships in the stream for a couple of days longer. Mr. Taft had just been elected President of the United States. In Munich an unhappy lady sank to the sidewalk under the weight of her three-foot hat, while in Washington "Uncle Joe" Cannon prepared to "adjust" a high Republican tariff with the aid of a high Republican Congress. President Theodore Roosevelt was writing his last message to Congress, amiably telling legislators he was having them watched by Secret Service operatives, and in Berlin the Kaiser was giving indiscreet interviews to the Daily Telegraph of London, while he precipitated a crisis in Casablanca.

The Christian Science Monitor was printed for the first time, and in its two or three initial issues recounted such choice journalistic details as those above.

The newspaper world, according to the New York Herald next morning, was rather agog. One of Mr. James Gordon Bennett's young men wrote a snippy little piece about the new paper, and it was carried on the Herald's front page. Even this blasé confrère had to admit, however, that the Monitor was "modern in typographical make-up," that "its plentiful advertising does not blacken the page," and that it was not sensational. Indeed, he remarked: "Readers afflicted with heart trouble may open up the newspaper with absolute safety." No Christian Scientist would contradict him.

* * *

And so the Monitor stood, fledgling, among its fellows. They seemed to be journalistic titans in those days. Right next door was the Boston Transcript, splendidly upholding its own high standards. Up-state was the Springfield Republican, a great provincial newspaper comparable only to the Manchester Guardian in England. New York had the Herald and the Sun and the Tribune and the Times and the Evening Post and the World . . . and plenty more. Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland, Kansas City, Louisville, Portland, Ore., San Francisco, New Orleans, and . . . yes, Emporia, all had great newspapers.

Abroad there were titans, too. The Times thundered in London, along with the since-vanished Pall Mall Gazette and Westminster Gazette, with the Morning Post and Daily Telegraph and Daily Mail and hosts of others. The boulevards of Paris had their crop of transient political organs, but the Temps and Matin and Petit Parisien and a half-dozen others led the field. Europe paid attention when the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung spoke the official word of the Wilhelmstrasse, while the Berliner Tageblatt and Frankfurter Zeitung upheld the flame of independent, critical journalism. The Neue Freie Presse in Vienna sang a Hapsburg song, and down the Danube across the river from Buda the Pester Lloyd chanted its Hungarian chorus. Savoyard Italy gloried in its Corriere della Sera and Gazzetta del Popolo. Proud organs flourished overseas, too, with the Sydney Sun and the Cape Times and Die Burger at two legs of the Southern Hemisphere.

There were secret and unsuspectedly significant newspapers, too. In Metz and Strasbourg hidden printeries turned out French patriot papers; in Warsaw they smuggled Polish news sheets under the noses of the Tsar's officials and in Breslau similarly fooled stern Prussian officers; in Prague and Pilsen, Czech papers kept under cover; in Trieste and Croatia and the Ukraine; everywhere it was the hidden newspapers which gave the clue to the future map of Europe.

* * *

In the English-speaking world, however, newspapers were in a significant transition period. They were ceasing to be great personal organs, and gradually developing into vast news-gathering organizations. To this chorus of brilliant individual voices, the Monitor added a note of calm impersonality. Not only its credo: "to injure no man, but to bless all mankind," as Mrs. Eddy wrote in its first editorial, but its whole attitude of impartiality was a departure from accepted standards. In this sense, the Monitor marked the transition from personal to impersonal journalism. Today it has been joined by many others.

The nature and treatment of the issues of 1908—like the issues of 1933—reveal much about the Monitor and its colleagues. Take domestic problems first. The tariff—with Mr. Taft and the Payne-Aldrich Bill lying in wait around the corner—was a great single issue, but perhaps more fundamental was the whole question of social justice.

On the tariff, the Monitor on December 4, 1908—scarcely a fortnight old—wrote: "The tariff needs correction on moral grounds." A few weeks later it questioned in detail the whole system of high protection. Toward this question, therefore, progressive liberalism marked the paper's attitude. Editorials in 1908 bear a very striking resemblance to some of the Monitor's tariff declarations during the writing of the 1930 Hawley-Smoot Act, as well as in comment on sporadic agitations subsequently.

* * *

But in 1908, with the trust-busting, widely reforming T. R. in the White House, and the supposedly liberal Mr. Taft about to take office, the question of social reform was keenly alive in America. It was almost as vital a question as in Great Britain, where Mr. Lloyd George and the "radical" party were preparing for the epoch-making reforms of 1911.

The great news story in the reform field was prosecution of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. This trial, already in progress in November, 1908, under the flaying cross-examination of Mr. Frank B. Kellogg—later Secretary of State—was fully reported in the Monitor. Its news columns displayed no hesitation in raising the social issues with greatest vigor. A news writer spoke of "John D. Archbold (chairman of Standard Oil's board), who writhed and twisted on the inquisitorial spit wielded generally over the toasting fire of interrogations by Prosecutor Frank B. Kellogg."

In the broader social field, the Monitor was even more outspoken. Few "muck-raking" campaigners (1908 was their heyday) could have exceeded the slashing irony with which its New York correspondent described Miss Marjorie Gould's début in midwinter, 1909. He told of "5000 orchids" within, while as many thousands of destitute men and women huddled in bread lines, at warehouses and car barns, in the bitter cold. This article, perhaps more fully than in any other instance, revealed the Monitor's aim to treat all questions of social abuse with outspokenness and vigor. On crime news—the recounting of details of particular acts—the Monitor was silent, but to "social crime" it was continually alert.

* * *

Internationally, as befitted its background, the Monitor immediately began to dig below the surface. Straight news coverage was up-to-date and terse, but it was balanced by more careful and penetrating articles. Thus, in the very first number, the paper began an intensive study of the Balkans—tinder box of Europe. And, in the words of a Chicago newspaper, reviewing this series: "It might be added that the Balkan troubles are handled by an expert reviewer and are not printed direct from the feverish pen of a war correspondent."

On its editorial page, the Monitor fought long and tenaciously against the mesmeric suggestion that a European war was inevitable. Almost daily, it would analyze the bases of international relations, pointing out in words similar to these from the first issue that "the English and German peoples are perfectly content to live in peace, if only the professional fighters in both countries will permit them to do so." Its editorial writers were keenly alert to the suggestions of war which came from the Old World, but they refused to accept the claim. Analyses such as the Balkan series were intended to show the potential causes of rivalry and the fundamental remedies.

To many readers, the most interesting feature of the editorial pages must have been the special message of Christian Science which was brought almost daily. Not a religious article, but a straightforward explanation of what Christian Science would do upon this or that mundane problem, was presented. The world, it was assumed, was anxious to learn what solution this religion—which had produced the Monitor—brought to its current difficulties, and it was held to be the job of the newspaper to answer that natural query.

* * *

And, withal, the Monitor was what is now called a "salty" paper. Its sense of humor was alert. Did it not tell of the Seattle lumberman who built a bathtub deliberately two inches longer than the Kaiser's? And of the worthy gentlemen in Joplin, Mo., who petitioned the Almighty to grant a tariff on zinc?

In its sense of responsibility, its aversion to overplay of crime news, its world's outlook, the Monitor can fairly claim that fellow citizens in the newspaper world have followed in its path during the twenty-five-year period of journalistic growth. Impersonality and objectivity are accepted standards today. They were scarcely so in 1908. But they were the basis of the Monitor.

To illumine these facts, I have delved among the treasures of the Library of Congress and referred to previous notes taken in the British Museum and the Bibliotheque Nationale. Any Monitor reader will find himself well repaid for looking back in the newspaper files. It's musty in the archives, but you soon discover that in this evolving newspaper universe the Monitor has been a good citizen.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

A Newspaper's Place

MANY readers may wonder just why it is that subjects of a Biblical, a spiritual or a moral nature are often discussed herein rather than the usual editorial topics, dealing with subjects more material in conception and development. The trend in these columns has always been thrown on the spiritual side not with the motive of dominating, controlling or influencing the thinking of the reader, but simply with the idea that "first things" should come first. If a newspaper cannot freely and openly speak of God as the father, creator, Principle of the race, then of what is there to write? If a newspaper cannot write editorials of God who is All, then why waste time, space, typesetting machinery and newsprint on other subjects? Truly, each editorial, each article, each effort made by a newspaper should in some way show its purpose to be for good, God. Else, why publish a newspaper?

It cannot be denied that newspapers do influence to a tremendous extent the way of mortal, public thinking. . . .

It is a great thought to dream of the day when newspapers shall be operated solely for the purpose of good and not for the increase of circulation based on sensationalism. If the newspapers of this nation should suddenly realize that good after all is ALL and should begin to direct the attention of their readers to this fact, would we not witness a great transformation, a wonderful growth in human thinking and character? . . . If daily newspapers and the numerous county weekly papers should begin a vast and consistently constant drive for the cause of good, God, Principle, Life, Truth, Love, Mind, Soul, Spirit, would we not witness a wonderful change in the world around us? . . .

While writing about the place and utility of a newspaper, it is fitting to mention the coming anniversary of one of the world's greatest newspapers. During Thanksgiving week in November The Christian Science Monitor will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding, which occurred on November 25, 1908, by publishing each day a Review of Progress rotogravure edition recording the progress of humankind.

In the thoughts of leading newspaper men the world over, the Monitor is a model of journalistic ideals. It is read by kings, presidents of nations, senators, lawmakers, college men and women, wealthy people and those without great bank accounts, by students and by those who can scarcely understand the English language. It is international in nature, does not exploit crime, but is unafraid to go into the dens of crime to reveal the hideous moral and social causes thereof. The purpose of the Monitor is wholly good, and it emanates its goodness without thrusting any religious teaching on its readers. Its whole tendency is to glorify God by its wholesome articles, active campaigns against various ills, and practical recommendations for living a full, joyful and complete life, including rearing babies and mowing the lawn.

In founding the Monitor, Mary Baker Eddy wrote, "The object of the Monitor is to injure no man, but to bless all mankind." For twenty-five years this has been its unselfish purpose. It has set a great ideal for newspaperdom.—*Falmouth (Ky.) Outlook.*

Inviting the Eastern Botanists

EASTERN botanical circles have been excited by the recent announcement that a wild flower gathering expedition of the New York Botanical Garden has returned to home base with the seeds and roots of some 200 varieties. The collecting, which required about two months' time and 6000 miles of travel, was done in the Great Smokies, the Shenandoah National Forest and other parts of the Appalachian highland. . . .

Now far be it from us to utter anything but praise for this worthy enterprise. Every effort to increase metropolitan America's appreciation of wild flowers has our whole-hearted indorsement. So has the fact that the expedition made use of home soil, thereby proving that it is worth exploring. . . .

Our comment takes the form of an invitation. The next time the New York Botanical Garden sends out an expedition for wild flowers, let it come this way. In the increasingly lovely arboretum being developed by Shaw's Garden at Gray Summit, more than 1000 species of wild flowers bloom every round of the seasons.—*St. Louis Post-Dispatch.*

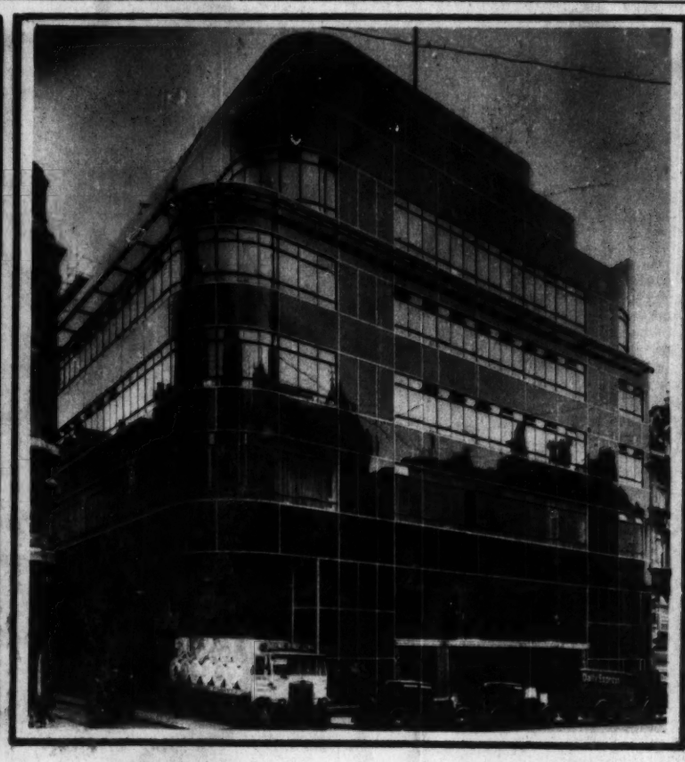
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1933

Anniversary Progress Section—Part 2

The Cincinnati Times-Star: A Memorial to Its Founder, Charles P. Taft. Can Print 1,250,000 Sixteen-Page Papers an Hour. Operates by Gravity Production Method—News Enters Sixth Floor and Flows Down Until Finished Papers Drop Into Trucks on First Floor.

Courtesy of the Cincinnati Times-Star to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



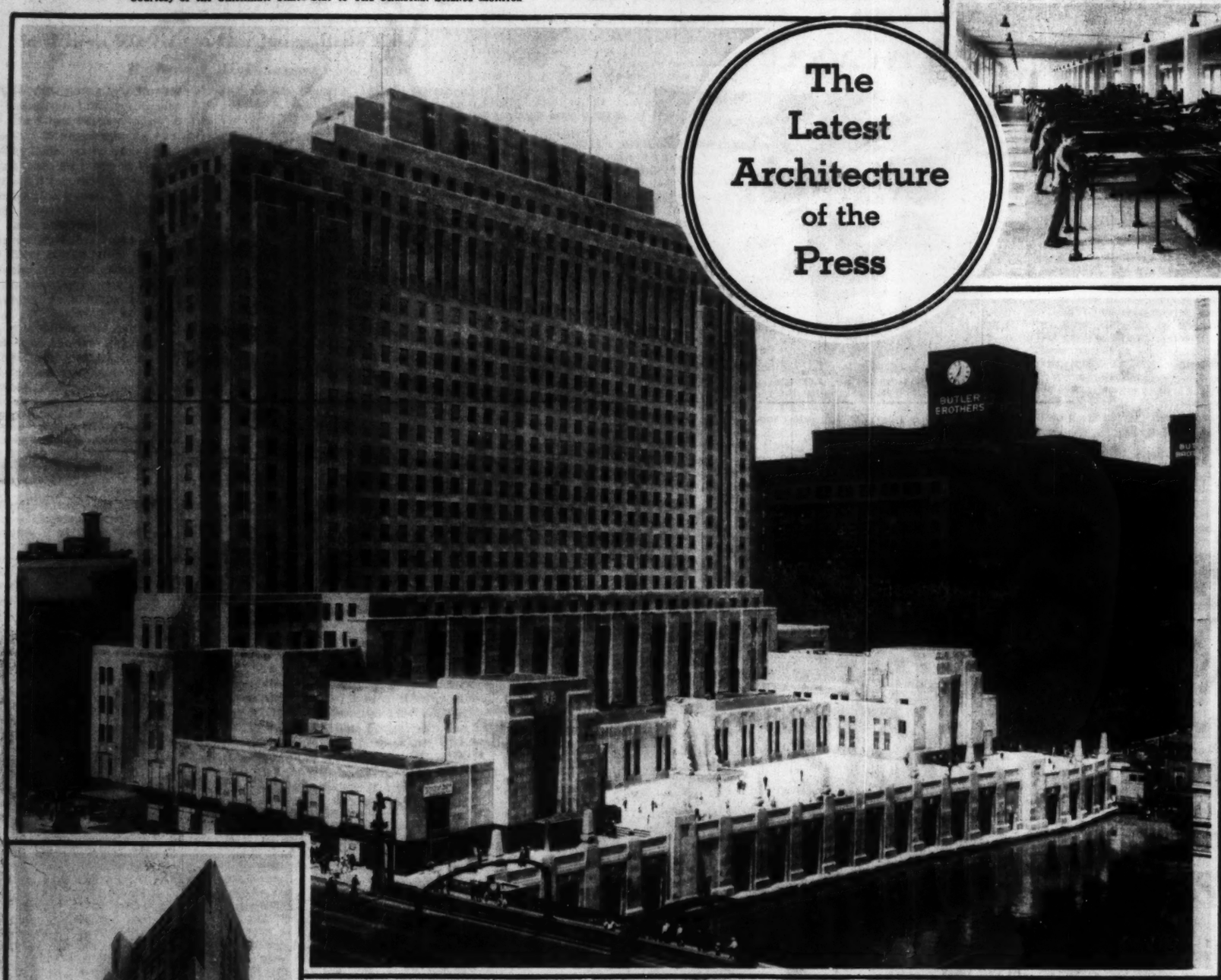
The Daily Express, London: A Giant House of Glass Towering Above Fleet Street. Designed on Purely Utilitarian Lines, Yet to Many Revealing Distinctly Graceful Contours. Considered a Good Example of Functional Architecture.

Courtesy of the Daily Express to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ullstein Printing House, Berlin: Built in a Swamp, the First Skyscraper of Iron-Concrete to Be Erected in Germany. Like Other Modern Publishing Plants, It Has a Radio Station and Photo-Radio Service. A Staff of 9500 Employees, 300 Being Journalists, Prints Three Daily Newspapers and a Number of Other Publications. In Accordance With Recent Action of the Third Reich Government, Controlling Interest in This Firm Has Passed From the Ullstein Family.

By Permission of Messrs. Ullstein Ltd. to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Latest Architecture of the Press



The Chicago Daily News: Impressively Decorates River Front While Sitting Astride Eight Railway Tracks. But Smoke and Vibration Are Ingeniously Disposed of. The Constant Jar of Its Own Great Presses Is Absorbed by Immense Slabs of Reinforced Concrete, Layers of Compressed Cork and Iron Plates. Concourse on Main Floor Leading to Railroad Station Contains Murals Depicting the Activities of a Modern Newspaper.

Courtesy of the Chicago Daily News to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

L'Illustration, Paris: Considered Most Modern and Complete Plant for Printing an Illustrated Journal. The Building is Designed to Provide Abundant Space and Light. The Press Room for Black and White Printing is Shown. A Similar Well-Lighted Gallery Houses the Color Presses. A Garden City Will Take Form Outside.

By Courtesy of L'Illustration to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

New York World-Telegram: This 10-story Workshop is Equipped with the Latest High-Speed Mechanical Processes Capable of Feeding Into the Mailing Room 360,000 Copies of a 32-Page Edition Each Hour. News Copy Travels Through Various Stages From Third Floor Down to Presses by Gravity Drop.

Courtesy of the New York World-Telegram to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Herald Tribune, New York: Keeps Busy Twelve Octuple Presses, Two Color Presses and Seventy-Five Linotype Machines.

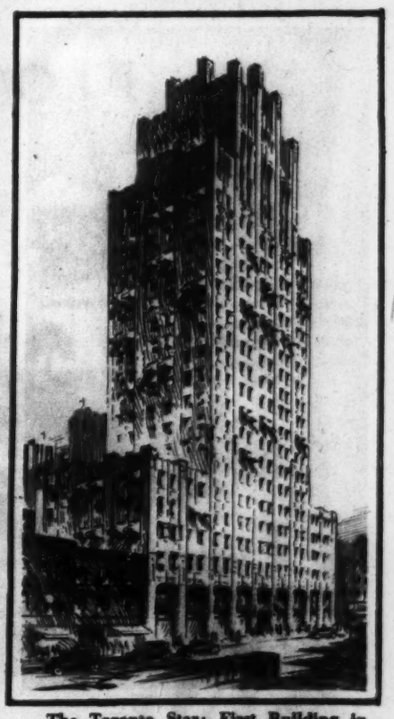
Courtesy of the Herald Tribune to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: This Six-Story Building of Buff Limestone Has Proved Forerunner of a New Business District. The Location Enables It to Receive Newsprint in the Plant's Basement via Tunnel of Illinois Terminal Railroad.

Courtesy of the St. Louis Globe-Democrat to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

El Debate, Madrid: Housing One of the Most Up-to-Date Printing Presses in Continental Europe. Its Daily Circulation Jumping from 3000 to 30,000 After Don Alfonso Left Spain, Compelled the Purchase of a New Plant. On the Premises of El Debate is the Only School of Journalism in Spain.

Courtesy of El Debate to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR



The Toronto Star: First Building in Downtown Part of City to Be Faced With Natural Stone, the Base of Stanstead Granite and the Remainder of Indiana Limestone. Courtesy of the Toronto Star to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Monitor Special Issues

ONE year after its establishment The Christian Science Monitor published its first special issue, a Thanksgiving number of 96 pages to commemorate the remarkable achievement by which, within four months from the day the founder notified the Trustees that she wished such a paper to be started, the Monitor was published from its own new plant, on its own new presses, with its own news service. The Thanksgiving issues of the following three years also were special 96-page editions.

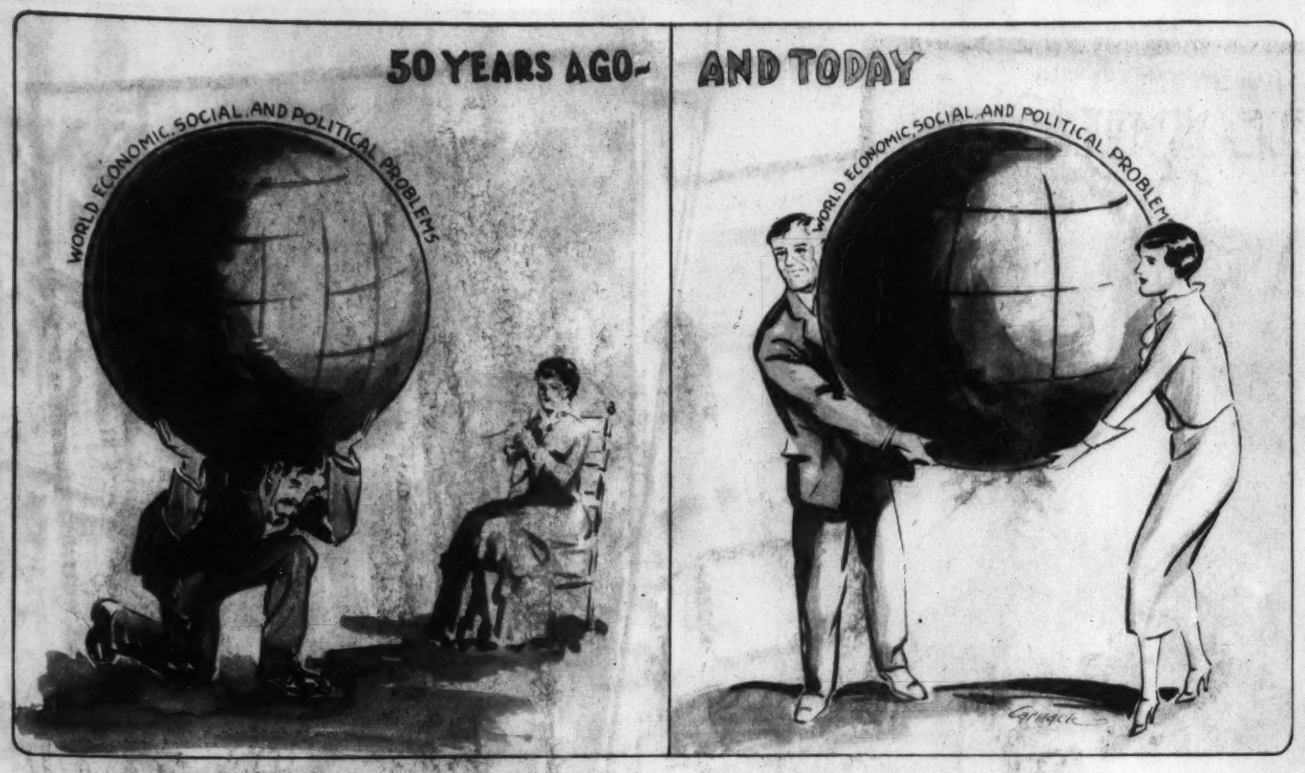
The Mechanics Exposition of 1910 in Boston gave the Monitor its next big opportunity. During the month of October a junior edition of the paper—a four-page tabloid—was published daily in the Mechanics Building.

From March 11, 1911, until April 29, 1911, a weekly Literary Supplement was issued with the Monitor, but the subject matter was considered suitable for inclusion in the main body of the paper, so the supplement was discontinued.

One of the most ambitious projects was the publication of a Chicago edition of the Monitor during the Republican National Convention of 1912. A printing plant was set up in Chicago for the occasion. During the Democratic National Convention of 1924, meeting in New York, a convention extra was published each night in Boston and expressed to New York for early morning distribution.

In an effort to prove that progress is continuous, the Monitor published a World Achievement supplement on Jan. 7, 1932, in the midst of the depression. An edition of 525,000 copies, including a 32-page rotogravure section—one of the largest in the history of journalism—was issued.

Among other special issues, the various international and state issues must be mentioned. The story of these editions, as well as of the other special issues, is well told by the illustrations on this page.



By Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Shouldering—and Sharing

A Little 'Ancestor Worship'

In Which We Salute Our Journalistic Elders

By **Robert W. Desmond**

THE first newspaper in the world appeared 1220 years ago. The Christian Science Monitor first appeared 25 years ago. In the intervening 1195 years, and particularly during the last two centuries, thousands of other newspapers have been presented to a more or less fickle public, some to survive, others to perish. Each new publication has had something, at least, to earlier papers that have blazed trails and overcome obstacles. On this Silver Anniversary of the Monitor it seems appropriate, therefore, to indulge in a little form of "ancestor worship."

It is to China that the world must give thanks for the birth of the three greatest tools of civilization—paper, ink, and the art of printing, both from blocks and from movable types. Jesuit missionaries usually credited by Occidental historians with the "invention" of printing, merely introduced movable type to Europe about 1450. China was using movable type as early as 1030. Paper was developed there before 105 A. D., and ink soon after. The knowledge of printing itself probably spread to the Occident when West went crusading East.

The first newspaper in the world is supposed to have been the Pao, usually translated as the "Peking Gazette," which was started in the Chinese capital in 911 A. D. during the Chang dynasty, to make known the decrees of the court. It only ceased publication in 1900.

Before newspapers existed as such, information was circulated in newsletters and news-circulars, of which notable European examples were written in Venice, Nuremberg, Augsburg, Cologne, Frankfort, Leipzig, Amsterdam, Paris, and London.

A Few "Firsts"

Most historians say that the first real newspaper in Europe was the Gazette, published in Nuremberg, Bavaria, from 1457 to 1594. The first daily newspaper in the world was Die Frankfurter Oberpostamts Zeitung, sometimes called the Frankfurt Gazette, started in 1615. The present-day Frankfurter Nachrichten traces its ancestry back directly to that early paper, making that Frankfurt paper, by inheritance, 318 years old. The only older paper, and that again by inheritance, is the Augsburger Abendzeitung of Munich, started in Augsburg in 1609 and moved to Munich in 1627. It is 324 years old, and said to be the oldest existing paper in the world today.

The Germanic section, as this all indicates, was the incubator of journalism in the Western World. Not only Munich, Augsburg, and Nuremberg, but Cologne, Leipzig, Dresden, Bremen, and Hamburg occupy important places in the history of world journalism, and three of them today have newspapers from 141 to 203 years old.

Early newspapers also appeared in Italy, France, England, Norway, Sweden, Holland, and Denmark, but all of the pioneers have ceased to appear or have changed their identities, antedating back [illegible] are still [illegible] cities, Switzerland, [illegible] in Holland, England. The [illegible] appeared in [illegible] making it 248 years old. As it is more a government organ for the announcement of decrees and notes of court activities, it is not quite a real newspaper, however. Berrows Worcester Journal, a weekly published at Worcester, traces its ancestry back to 1690, making it 243 years old. The Leeds Mercury, Leeds, England, is the oldest existing daily newspaper, dating back 215 years. The London Morning Post, started in 1772, and The Times, started in 1785, are comparative youngsters of 162 and 148 years, respectively.

The first newspaper in the New World appeared in Boston in 1704, but the oldest still published is the Maryland Gazette, a weekly started at Annapolis, Maryland, in 1727, making it 206 years old. The Portsmouth Gazette, a weekly of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, is 177. The oldest daily newspaper still published in the United States is the Hartford Courant, Hartford, Connecticut, started in 1764 and now 169 years old.

It is surprising to realize that today in the youthful United States more than twice as many dailies of over 100 years' history are published than in all of the other countries of the world combined. As against 87 centenarian dailies in the United States, only 12 appear in Great Britain and Ireland, six in Canada, 20 in the entire continent of Europe, and nine in the rest of the world. Thus, there are 124 centenarians among the world's dailies. The weeklies would swell the total considerably, especially in the United States, where 111 have existed longer than a century.

That which we read as history today appeared as "news" in these early papers. The discovery of America was noted in some of the first European newspapers. The Times and the Morning Post of London reported the French Revolution, the campaigns of Napoleon, and other stirring events. The Hartford Courant began publication when North America was still a group of colonies, and it has recorded the entire history of the formation and growth of the United States.

In some ways, however, more change and action have been packed into the last 25 years than perhaps even during several times that interval before. Certainly, newspapers have been much more energetic and successful in reporting events of the last quarter century. The Balkan Wars, the World War, and numerous campaigns in the Far East, the Near East, and South America took place, to be followed by periods of reconstruction. Thrones have toppled; there have been revolutions in Russia, Italy, Germany, China, Mexico, and several South American countries. The League of Nations, the Permanent Court of International Justice, and the world Bank for International Settlements have been established.

Editorial Responsibility

The automobile, truck, airplane, motion picture, and radio have brought incalculable changes into every home. Natural science has made constant strides toward the ultimate recognition that mind and not matter holds the clue to all things. Housing and building have changed noticeably. Mass production was only in its infancy in 1908. Explorers have penetrated since then almost to the last unknown portions of the world. The great boom accompanying the expansion of the electrical industry and the exploitation of petroleum resources have brought immense changes.

During all these times the press has had the task of telling people of each new and significant event and explaining what it means. Some newspapers have accepted the responsibility, others have never done so, preferring to report little more than the "side shows." A newspaper's proper function is to inform readers accurately, promptly, and with honest purpose, to help them govern their acts and their thoughts so that they may acquire a correct sense of values. Viewed in this light, mere age retires as a factor of any special significance in judging a newspaper's worth. Editorial responsibility, insight, ideals, and skill emerge as the correct standards by which all newspapers must be measured.

Castle and City Seen In Mirage

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—Mirages on the ocean are occasionally seen here, but those that were witnessed the latest are off Point Loma and have had no parallel here. One took the form of a vast castle rising from the ocean off the Coronado Islands. It remained visible for several minutes. Then it disappeared in a cloud of mist, which soon vanished, and in its place was the reflection of what appeared to be a large city.

The phenomenon was witnessed by many tourists who were visiting the Point Loma lighthouse. The day was remarkably clear and bright.—*The Christian Science Monitor*, April 3, 1909.

Bureaus Forged Ahead

Pressure of News Forced Early Expansion

"PLEASE give me authorization to buy a rug and a typewriter."

This, in effect, was the message which signified the beginning of one of the news offices destined to become a bureau in the news organization of The Christian Science Monitor in North America. The request was from a Monitor staff correspondent whose volume of work had outgrown the desk in a corner of his home and reached the point that warranted keeping an office.

At several places in the United States during the first few years of the Monitor's history, the resident correspondent was finding occupation not only for himself but also for an assistant in covering the news of his city. In some cases, moreover, he found himself at a natural focal point for information from a large area, so that his office became a clearing house for regional news to be forwarded to Boston.

Officially Recognized in 1915

Often in such a city there would be by this time a Monitor advertising office. Naturally the news staff would establish itself alongside or in part of those quarters. An eastern advertising office had been announced in New York in January, 1909, two months after the starting of the Monitor, and a western advertising office in Chicago in February. A Pacific coast advertising office opened in San Francisco in January, 1915.

The news correspondents who had been posted in these cities and in the national capital, but without official headquarters, gained recognition in the Monitor of February 9, 1915. That day a few unobtrusive changes appeared in the "box" on the Home Forum page which constitutes the newspaper's "masthead." The line that had read "Eastern Advertising Office" now read "Eastern Bureau and Advertising Office, Metropolitan Tower, 1 Madison Avenue, New York." Similarly the Chicago and San Francisco offices. And there was also listed a "Washington Bureau" in the Colorado Building.

Reasons for the location of the Washington Bureau were obvious. New York also was an important news center in itself. The western and Pacific coast bureaus were so placed as to be efficient collecting centers for their regions besides covering their respective cities.

One evidence that certain bureaus existed as a matter of news staff organization some time before 1915 appears in a minute of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society which relates that early in 1913 a correspondent was transferred from Chicago to become "a member of the Washington Bureau." There had been a time when Washington news for the Monitor came from a single correspondent who also served some other newspapers. Soon the job required a full-time man and eventually a corps of writers.

Southern Bureau Set Up

In the fall of 1916 a southern news bureau was set up in Atlanta, Ga., and in 1917 the Ottawa, Ont., news office became a bureau for Canada. These two were later discontinued, but the Monitor has a staff correspondent at the seat of the Canadian Government and receives other Canadian news from correspondents directly. Staff correspondents in Atlanta, in Miami, Fla., and in Philadelphia also maintain offices, although not of bureau status.

The question of linking the Washington, New York and Chicago offices with the news room in Boston by leased wire came under serious discussion in late 1918, and the installation of this private wire service for Monitor news which theretofore had moved by commercial telegraph was authorized by the Trustees on November 14 of that year. Twelve days later the wire was opened.

Southern California, long an important Monitor news field, received a branch news office in Los Angeles in January, 1924, and thus the list of American news offices as it now appears in the Monitor became complete. The various bureaus have made several moves into more commodious quarters for their increased activity in the last few years, the Chicago and New York bureaus having both taken new locations during 1933.

Mrs. Taft's Gowns

The make of Mrs. Taft's inaugural gowns is interesting, because they are throughout of American manufacture, both in fabric and design. At the ceremony of inauguration her gown was of directoire style, in heavy crepe de chine of the shade known as wistaria, the skirt, en traine, severely plain. The cost is trimmed with silver. A hat of turban shape is worn with this costume. The ball gown was of empire style, in white chiffon, embroidered from hem of skirt to the waist with golden-rod wrought in crystals and threads of silver. The short bodice was draped with point lace, held in place by clusters of jewels. The court train, embroidered with the natural flower, did not hang from the shoulders in the traditional manner, but was fashioned to a high waist. Mrs. Taft wore diamond ornaments and an aigrette in her hair.

A rose-colored reception gown is in directoire style, of satin, covered with ecru net embroidered in gold and rose-colored silk.

Miss Alice Belch, in the post of social secretary to Mrs. Taft, is the second woman to hold such a post in the White House.—*The Christian Science Monitor*, March 16, 1909.

Lobsters For Pacific

HALIFAX, N. S.—In an effort to establish the lobster industry on the Pacific coast, a carload of live lobsters has been started from here.—*The Christian Science Monitor*, May 4, 1909.

Soft Radiant HAIR

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Beauty Products

THE degree of feminine attractiveness is largely one of care and beauty of the hair. Lucky Tiger products are an inspiration to millions—and you are now given an opportunity to try them FREE.

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Hair Dressing—For dry hair and scalp. A marvelous vegetable oil hair dressing, so processed as to give life and luster to the hair, enabling you to dress it in any desired style. Not gummy or greasy. Popular with whole family—from the kids on up. Great for marcels and permanents—easy to use.

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SUB-DEBS *form two* STOCKING TEAMS

Winning team cuts down Stocking Runs 78%

BETTY HAMILTON, captain of the Lux team, says, "Luxing stockings every night certainly saves money. It keeps stockings so nice looking, too, protects color and fit."

"We sub-debs have our stocking troubles—just like our mothers and older sisters," says Betty Hamilton. "So Peggy Jaeger and I and a group of the girls decided to solve the problem.

"We divided ourselves into two teams. One team washed stockings with Lux each night—the other team rubbed their stockings with cake soap. In just a few days the cake-soap team started reporting runs. The Lux-washed stockings were still good as new! When we figured results at the end of the test, we found the Lux team had cut down runs 78%."

NO wonder so many girls Lux stockings nowadays. It pays! Lux saves stocking *elasticity*, so the silk *gives* under strain instead of breaking. Cake-soap rubbing—or soaps containing harmful alkali—*weaken* elasticity—then you're apt to get runs. Why not save *your* stockings? Lux them every night. Anything safe in water is safe in Lux.

Anna Foody, Billie Van Heusen and *Marie McNamara* cut down runs 78%! Every night each girl washed her stockings with lukewarm water and Lux.

PEGGY JAEGER, captain of the cake-soap team, says, "I'll never use anything but Lux from now on!"

Gretchen Uppercu, Helen Austin and *Frederica Gallatin* rubbed their stockings with cake soap every night—their stockings had runs in a few days.

LUX saves stocking *Elasticity*

LUX

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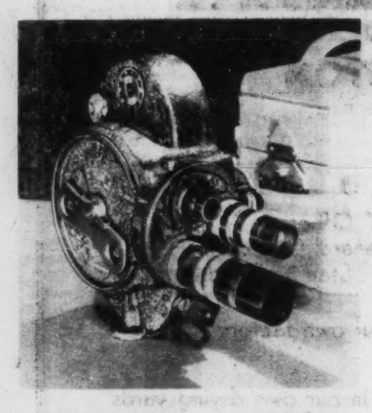

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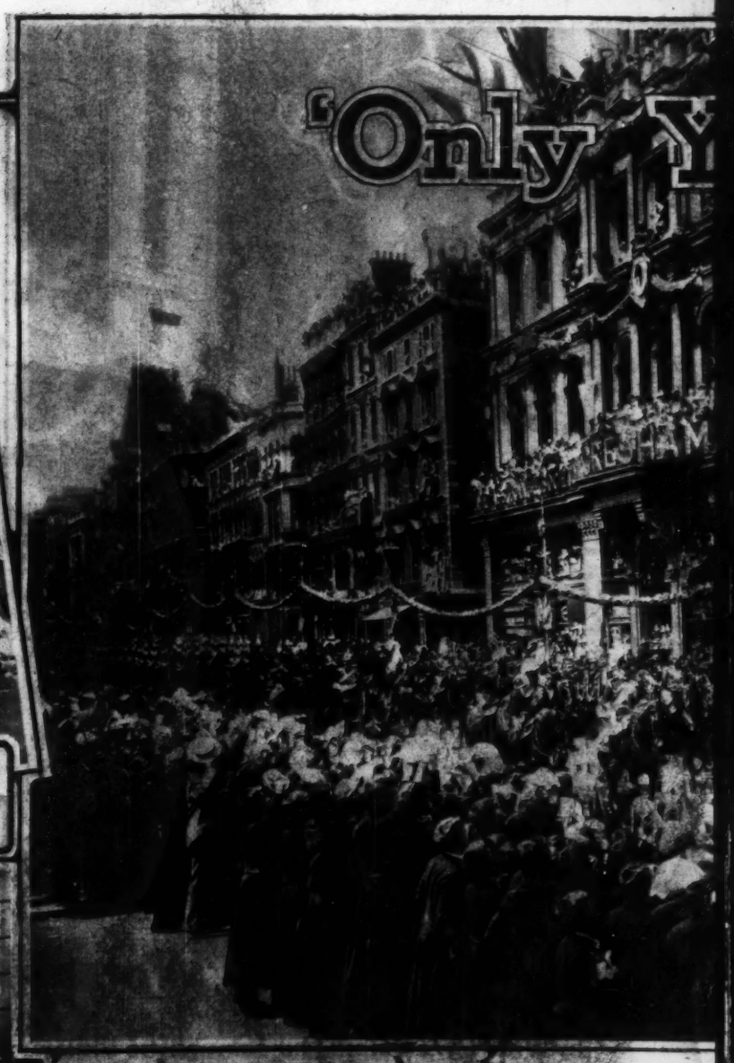
Chicago World's Fair of 1893, Showing the Court of Honor
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Galloway

High-Wheelers of 50 Years Ago. These Four Are Part of the Collection of Dr. Walter G. Kendall of Boston.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Acme



'Only Y

Queen Victoria's Jubilee Procession, 1887. The Queen May Easily
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Blackgate Film Agency

Chester Lindsay Churchill, *Architect*
Aberthaw & Co., *General Contractor* Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., *Consulting Engineer*

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ANACONDA metals

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Throughout this imposing new building . . . made possible by contributions from Christian Scientists the world over . . . it is significant that Anaconda metals have been used wherever these durable materials would prove more economical over a period of years. And it is significant, also, that these same Anaconda metals are available in your own community . . . and are used by homeowners everywhere who appreciate the economy resulting from long service.

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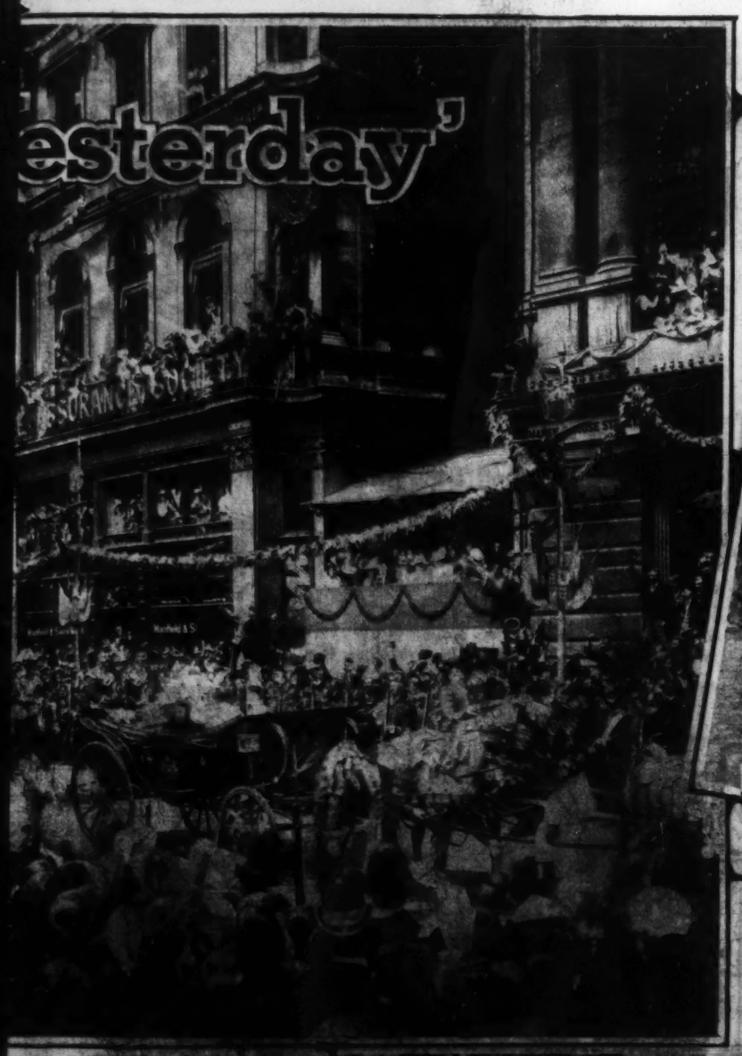

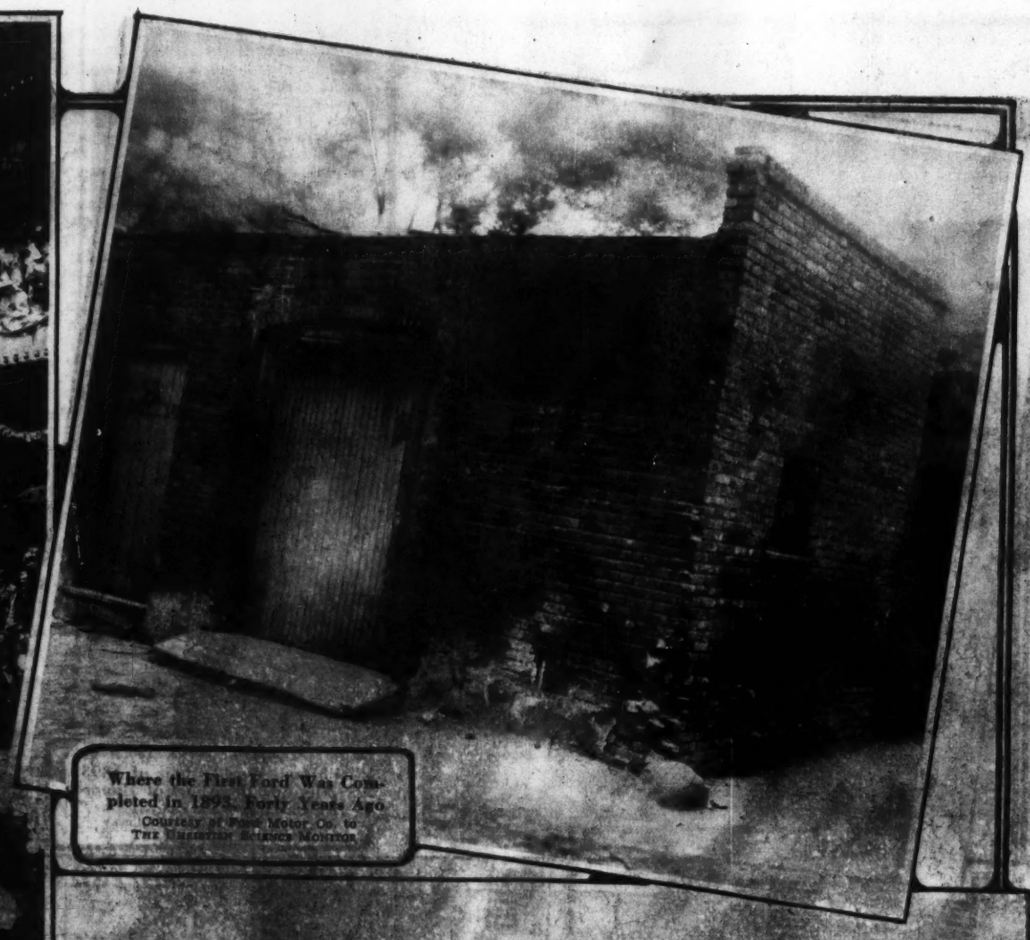

Where the First Ford Was Completed in 1893, Forty Years Ago
Courtesy of Ford Motor Co. to The Christian Science Monitor

Traffic in Regent Circus, London, in 1894
The Christian Science Monitor—The Ullstein International Art Supply Agency

William Howard Taft, President of the United States in 1908
The Christian Science Monitor—Wide World

God Save The Queen

The historic abbey of Westminster which has seen so many of the significant moments of English history, lately witnessed a gathering which ought not to shake the composure of walls which have so often echoed to prayers for a sovereign Queen. The suffragists gathered en masse at the abbey to make private intercession for the divine blessing upon their cause. —*The Christian Science Monitor*, April 3, 1909.

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Above—95 and 97 Falmouth Street, Headquarters of The Christian Science Publishing Society From 1895 to 1898, Are the Second and Third Doors From the Right, or From The Mother Church End of the Apartment Building.

Below—In the Printing Department of The Christian Science Publishing Society in 1900. On the Left Are Two Printers and on the Right Are the Proofreader and Linotype Operator, With the Man in Charge at the Center.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Charter Members

Four of Monitor's Staff Reminisce

Four members of the present editorial staff of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *have been with the paper since its inception in 1908. Each one had his special task in the inauguration of the new daily, and each has his own story to tell of those first days of journalistic trail blazing. Two of these stories are presented herewith. The others will appear later in the week.*

By E. C. Sherburne

WHEN I went to work as a printer for The Christian Science Publishing Society, all of its activities were carried on in two three-story dwellings that stood at No. 95 and No. 97 Falmouth Street on part of the site that is now occupied by the extension of The Mother Church.

The Publishing House activities and church office work were carried on by about twenty-five persons. Two women took care of the subscriptions to The Christian Science Journal, and one of them, I remember, used to address the wrappers for the new subscriptions, wrap up the magazines, stamp them, bundle them up in her apron, and put them in the mail box on the sidewalk on her way home to lunch or at the end of the day.

The subscription list of the Quarterly Bible Lessons was taken care of by one woman clerk, and the subscription list of the Christian Science Sentinel grew so fast that in a few weeks four women were needed to keep up with them. One stenographer at first took care of all the letter writing for the Publishing Society.

The Christian Science publications were edited by Judge Septimus J. Hanna and his wife, Mrs. Camilla Hanna. Judge Hanna also wrote editorials for the Journal and the Sentinel, was long a member of the Bible Lesson Committee, First Reader in The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and a teacher in the Massachusetts Metaphysical College. Doubtless he also had other duties of which I knew nothing.

The printing department was on the top floor of No. 97. My first work was upon the type of the first two issues of the Christian Science Sentinel, before the name was changed from The Christian Science Weekly. Other duties consisted of correcting the type of the mailing lists and printing them on a hand roller press, correcting the type of The Christian Science Journal and the Quarterly Bible Lessons, arranging this type into pages and preparing it for the printer down town.

At that time there were four persons in the printing department, including the operator of the one linotype machine which then took care of all the typesetting. I also kept the linotype supplied with metal, which I melted down once a week.

I often guided visitors about the Publishing House at annual meeting time. The tour occupied about 10 minutes, most of which was spent in explaining the marvels of the linotype machine.

When the time came to build the extension to The Mother Church, the Publishing House activities were moved to No. 250 Huntington Avenue. There was more room in the new location. Two linotypes were in use, one being required almost exclusively for the mailing list.

Soon after the Publishing House activities were moved to the new building in 1908 I was asked to remain after working hours one day by Mr. William P. McKenzie, one of the trustees. He and Mr. Archibald McLellan, then the editor of the publications, and Mr. Alexander Dodds showed me a dummy of a prospective newspaper which Mrs. Eddy had directed to be established. The first issue was to be printed two months later, on the day before Thanksgiving, but this dummy had been prepared so that Mrs. Eddy might see how the paper would look. It was complete, with items assembled from other newspapers, except for the name. I was asked to print the name, The Christian Science Monitor, on the top of the first page of this dummy.

Early in November, 1908, the editorial staff of the Monitor was gathered for preliminary instruction and practice. I applied for transference from the printing department to the staff of the Monitor and was appointed a reporter.

The staff was small at first and there were few specialists among the writers. I continued as staff photographer and reporter for some time, even after I had been made dramatic critic. Another job that gravitated to me for a while was the writing of fashion notes.

At various times later I edited the music, education and book pages, and a page of miscellany, and for several months wrote politics at City Hall. The Monitor activities expanded so rapidly that there was frequent need for rearranging editorial desks. As I recall, my desk was moved 17 times in this process of expansion.

By Paul S. Deland

TWO weeks before the first edition of The Christian Science Monitor was published on Nov. 25, 1908, I was one of a group of editors and reporters engaged to prepare copy for the new venture in journalism.

Mrs. Eddy had discerned the need for a newspaper that would "reach many homes with healing, purifying thoughts," and she intrusted to that group the journalistic torch she had lighted that has illuminated the broadening pathway pursued for 25 years by those who are carrying out the vision she had for the Monitor.

Having had the privilege of serving in the news department of the Monitor in various capacities it is encouraging to contemplate the record of a newspaper that assures even greater future service to mankind.

Coming to the Monitor after working for various metropolitan newspapers more or less yellow in character, the change was as great as it was gratifying. Instead of being obliged to exploit crime, disaster and sensation, it was a joy to have the opportunity to help blaze a new path of clean, constructive, encouraging journalism intended to spread confidence instead of fear and to record the good that men do.

When I resigned from my position on a Boston newspaper to join the staff which was to make the Monitor, the Managing Editor of the former paper told me the new venture would not last a month because, among other reasons, he said there was not enough good news to fill a paper. That point was answered early, and one year later, on our first anniversary, we printed a 96-page edition full of good news with plenty left over.

In those two weeks of preliminary training, we went through all the motions of getting out a paper, except for the actual printing.

We were instructed to devote our efforts to making as interesting as possible all events of intrinsic merit and permanent value. This was a relief and satisfaction to a newspaper man, who had previously been required to glorify out of all proportion the transient and inconsequential happenings that, as has been aptly said, were to be "ashes" the next day. We had the benefit of first-hand direction from Mr. Archibald McLellan, then editor-in-chief, and Mr. Alexander Dodds, managing editor, who brought directly from Mrs. Eddy instructions as to what was desired. Each story was discussed, and while the general form was that of the regular newspaper, what a difference in the substance and treatment!

One of the most interesting assignments I received was to get out the Junior Monitor. I had been on vacation, Mr. Dodds, the Managing Editor, called me back Friday night and explained that the Monitor was to publish a junior edition every day ... a night at the Wood Path in Symphonies Building remarked that was fine. He said I'd better go down tomorrow morning and start getting it out. I had to gather news, write ... and head ... attend to the ... of the ... read and correct proofs, and generally supervise ... of the paper.

... and ever since ... that time I have found people everywhere willing and glad to help in supplying stories for the Monitor, knowing that such stories would be fairly and accurately treated. Out of thousands of examples, it is with pleasure that I recall how President Taft, while in Boston on one of his visits, exhibited a genuine and not merely political interest in the Monitor, and walked to the ... where he very kindly gave us an interview.

The same friendly attitude I have found everywhere, whether it was at the Indian Conference at Lake Mohonk or as the only newspaper man invited to a private conference.

While it is fascinating to wing back in memory to the early days, it is even more so to visualize the present and future of the Monitor, which, with a new building and equipment and additional and improved departments, is launching upon a new and, I am sure, greater era of service.

Wants Million Stamps

WASHINGTON — Postmaster-General Hitchcock has requested the Secretary of the Treasury to give the director of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing the necessary authority to prepare 2,000,000 additional 15-cent postage stamps to be held subject to requisitions of the Postoffice Department.—*The Christian Science Monitor*, March 27, 1909.

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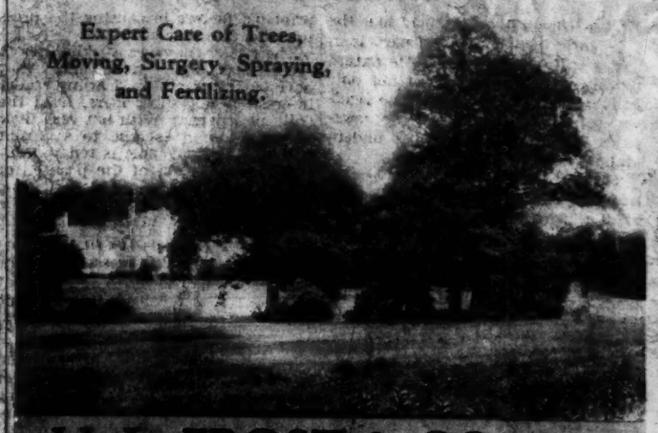

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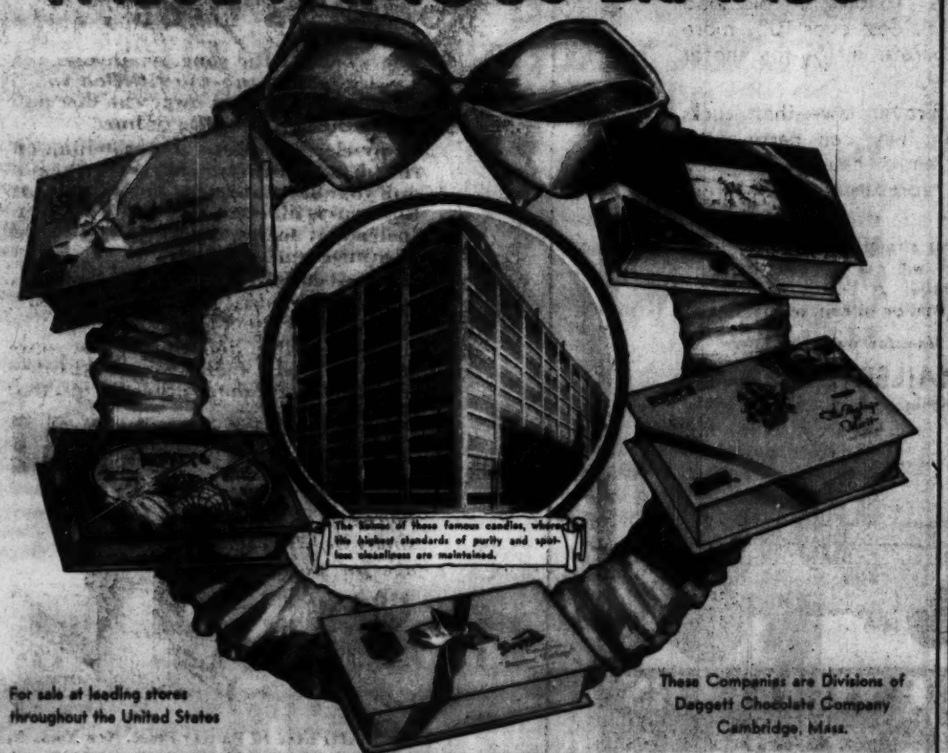

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Newspapers of Tomorrow

The Trend From Spot to Interpretative News

By J. Roscoe Drummond

THE modern newspaper, like the world of which it is a part, is in a state of transition. The nature of this change is important not only to journalistic craftsmen but to readers, because to understand the newspaper is an important step to understanding the news itself.

The word which best describes this transition is interpretation; the tone of the principal newspapers of the world today is interpretation. Interpretative news, interpretative writing, interpretative newspapers—these phrases have of late been frequently appearing in the trade journals of journalism on both sides of the Atlantic, as descriptive of a noticeable trend common to the press of many countries.

Let us define our term as precisely as possible. First, as to what it is not.

Interpretative news writing is not editorializing. It does not include the correspondent's expression of his opinion nor does it include a criticism of the news by the correspondent.

Second, as to what it is.

Interpretative news writing is factual. Its essential quality is a coordination of all related facts in such a manner as to illuminate the full meaning of the news as well as to record its occurrence. It involves coordinating the day's news with the pertinent events which lead up to it so that the events of the moment may be readily comprehended in their true perspective, in their relation to the past and their trend to the future.

Rich Material for Opinions

[illegible] news writing in its [illegible] designed to influence [illegible] which [illegible] the [illegible] readers [illegible] in which [illegible] Christian [illegible] and the [illegible] This [illegible] serves [illegible] Today [illegible] is the [illegible] world's [illegible] ture to [illegible] will find [illegible] the conventional [illegible] porting [illegible] produce.

The [illegible] news [illegible] requiring [illegible] direct [illegible] horizon [illegible] nullied.

Whatever [illegible] political [illegible] the events of mid- and [illegible] sands of miles [illegible] and vitally [illegible] we sit in each [illegible] newspaper public of every [illegible] nation "foreign [illegible] a thing of the past [illegible] every local as well as [illegible] politan newspaper will [illegible] what does it mean? And if the paper is not prepared [illegible] the foreground what [illegible] complicated news of [illegible] find its readers [illegible] from other [illegible]

As a matter of [illegible] are already [illegible] serious competition [illegible] news presentation [illegible] of this competition is [illegible]

principal factors in causing the press to reappraise its methods.

The rise of the news weeklies has in recent years been phenomenal. They have to a degree been drawing reader interest, if not subscribers, from the daily newspapers. With but very little exaggeration, it is true to say that the monthly magazine is today occupying a large part of the position of the weekly and the weekly magazine is stepping into the territory of the conventional daily newspaper.

Greatest Pressure Yet to Be Felt

But the greatest pressure on the daily newspaper is yet to be felt. That pressure is the constantly widening place of the radio in the field of news reporting. For a number of years the radio in America and Europe has, with the cooperation of the newspapers, been broadcasting news summaries and news bulletins. This news has usually been provided by the newspapers themselves as a courtesy and as a method of advertising and the news has almost invariably been sent out after the paper itself has reached the hands of its subscribers.

But we are only at the beginning of radio newscasting. The principal American broadcasting companies are beginning to organize their own newsgathering organizations. They are inadequate and feeble [illegible] certain evidence that radio is to become a matter of [illegible] mission to the [illegible] newspaper readers [illegible] the challenging [illegible] which [illegible] news which [illegible] occupying 90 per cent [illegible] will be made [illegible] public through the radio [illegible] before the [illegible] newspaper [illegible] which [illegible] be [illegible]

By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Monitor Is on the Air. The Two Staff Members Who Provide the Daily Broadcasts

'Monitor Views the News'

Takes to Air Twice Daily Via the Receptive 'Mike'

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"GOOD [illegible] ladies and gentlemen [illegible] Over eyes [illegible] Christian Science [illegible] the air."

[illegible] The Monitor [illegible] and WBZA in Boston [illegible] Springfield spreads out over a [illegible] some 250 miles broad in [illegible] more than a million homes, [illegible] radio, and in some cases [illegible] are adequate [illegible] to carry the news [illegible] around the world. A typical [illegible] small contains letters [illegible] Pennsylvania, Virginia, Canada, Long Island, Massachusetts, Nova Scotia, Ontario, Ohio, and from all the New England states, besides words of thanks for programs received on ships at sea.

Indicative of the service to society provided by the Monitor's voice, comes a letter from North Africa, filed shortly after the so-called March "bank holiday" in the United States. The writer said that "when President Roosevelt closed the American banks, panic reigned in Algeria, but that the Monitor's voice, bringing America's attitude and the attitude of London, materially allayed the feeling of unrest." Then there are the letters from shut-ins who welcome the Monitor's voice into their home as a friendly visitor, bringing them not alone the reports of the world's passing show but likewise thought of hope and cheer; the letters from children who are finding the recital of current events helpful to them in their school work; the letters from the many busy people who find that the Monitor's daily broadcasts keep them abreast of world happenings; and added to these are the countless word-of-mouth expressions of appreciation.

Throughout these responses to the Monitor's voice which have been accumulating during the nearly four years that the Monitor has remained on the air, the dominant note is that of appreciation for the intelligent recording of international rather than merely local news, and the often-expressed hope that the radiocasts may be expanded to reach a wider field of listeners.

[illegible] every daily newspaper will be [illegible] with the necessity of disseminating [illegible] a different [illegible] than [illegible] newspaper finds [illegible] term [illegible] the news of the day.

[illegible] circumstances, years and [illegible] why the modern news[illegible] the world of which it is a [illegible] state of transition. These [illegible] challenging [illegible] opportunity to the [illegible] newspaper [illegible] make the newspaper an increasingly [illegible] vital instrument of human progress [illegible] and human [illegible]

Monitor [illegible] was said, "I wrote, not [illegible] that you might read, but that you [illegible] goal for the [illegible] in transition to [illegible] for which there will [illegible] too much competition.

Woman Motorist Wins Admiration for Great Skill

No woman has attracted such wide attention throughout the country as a driver of motorcars as Mrs. Joan [illegible] of Richmond Hill, L. I. [illegible] Cuneo drove her 50-horsepower car in the Long Island mechanical efficiency test and endurance run to Montauk Point and return and finished with a perfect score, says Town and Country, while numerous male drivers in the contest were stuck in the deep sand and mud holes between Amagansett and the Point.

In the fifth annual reliability and endurance contest of the American Automobile Association for the Glidden trophy this year Mrs. Cuneo was the only woman contestant to pilot a car over 1700 miles of good, bad and, for the most part, mountain roads, and reach the finish line at Saratoga, N. Y., with a perfect score. This spoke well indeed for her driving skill and manipulation of the 50-horsepower car, the highest powered machine she had ever handled.

When one takes into consideration that this tour started at Buffalo and lasted two weeks, going down across the Alleghanies, the Blue Ridge and Laurel mountains in Pennsylvania, and thence up through the Berkshires, the White Mountains and Green Mountains, and their adjacent ranges, touring Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and other states, the feat is one deserving some notice.—*The Christian Science Monitor*, December 14, 1906.

A Little Boy Ap[illegible]

[illegible]—not [illegible] of [illegible] [illegible] part [illegible] poodle [illegible] a strikingly [illegible] utensils [illegible] be the subject of a [illegible] the accents [illegible] [illegible] Oglethorpe [illegible]

[illegible] was a [illegible] loving [illegible] and in [illegible] activities [illegible] may be said [illegible] personified [illegible] "desire [illegible] happiness. [illegible] there was [illegible] seemed to [illegible] about [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] that [illegible] college [illegible] parts and [illegible] form [illegible] doctrine of [illegible] love.

[illegible] little [illegible] performed a great [illegible] at [illegible] College, [illegible] outward manifestation of a [illegible] happiness and friendliness the [illegible] lacking. Never could have been [illegible] more [illegible] of [illegible] in [illegible] Oglethorpe, who is said to have [illegible] citizen [illegible] whatever [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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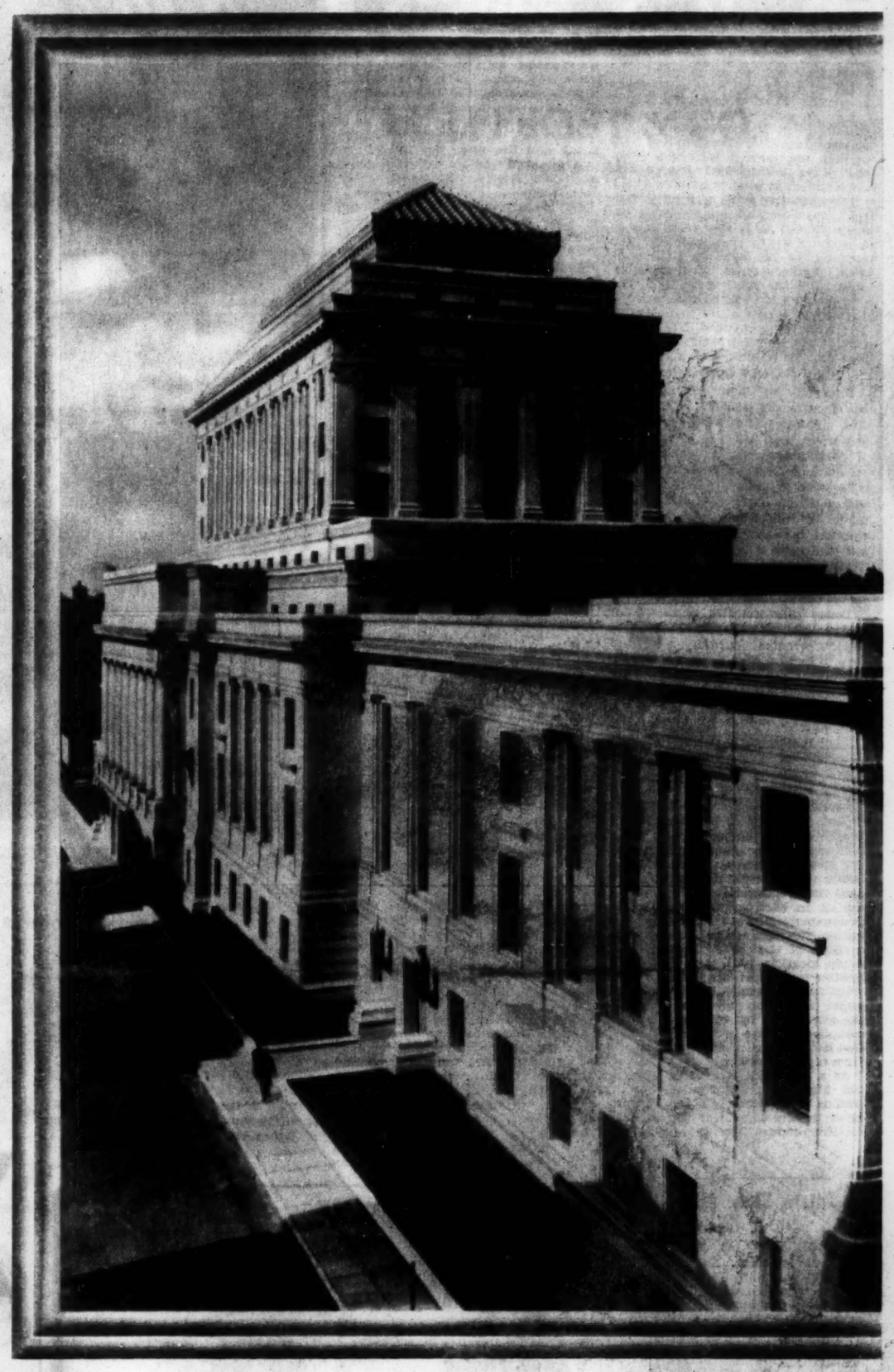

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5. To be loyal to the Company and to each other.
6. To foster good fellowship among ourselves, and to take pleasure as well as profit out of our work.
7. To strive constantly for the improvement and advancement of the business and ourselves.
8. To be considerate, polite and courteous in all our dealings within and without the Company.
9. To be high toned in everything, everywhere.
10. To grow in knowledge and character as well as in size.

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Confidence begets enthusiasm.
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